

ILLUSTRATED
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE
1866,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

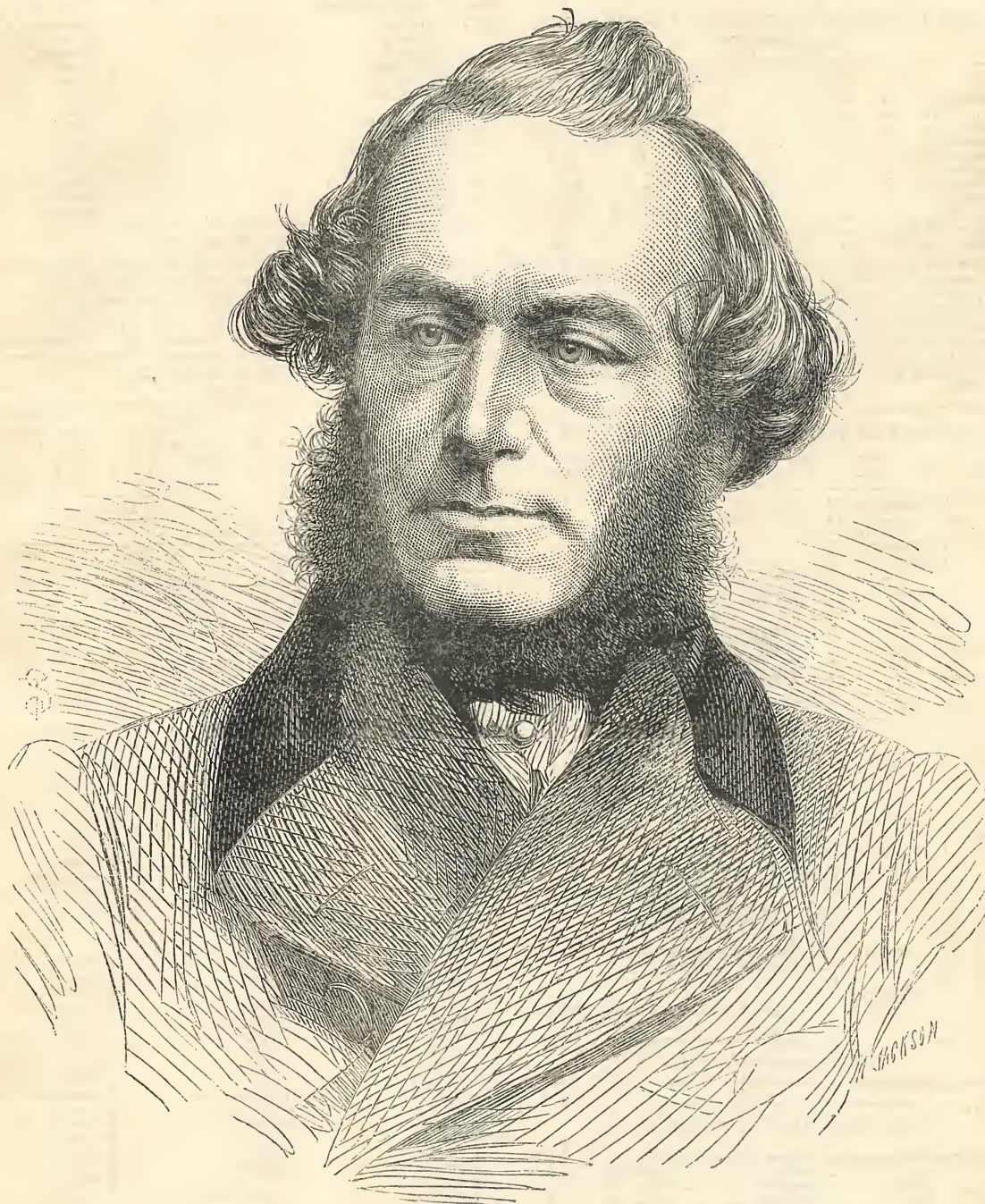
JANUARY.



Spring Crocus.
Daisy.
Box.
Butcher's Broom.
Spurge Laurel.
Myzerion.
Parze.
Willow.
Elm.

WILD FLOWERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets Morn.	Before Sunrise.		Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.		
								O'Clock.	0 2 4 6 8		O'Clock.	1 3 5 7 9 11 12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.
1	M	<i>Circumcision</i>	8 8	3 52	4 0	4 56	7 38			14			1 38	2 4	10 53	11 19	1
2	Tu	Calcutta captured, 1757	8 8	4 20	4 1	6 5	8 22			15			2 31	2 53	11 46	—	2
3	W	London Streets first lighted by lamps, 1681	8 8	4 48	4 2	7 14	8 58			16			3 15	3 35	0 8	0 30	3
4	Th	Amazon Steamer burnt at sea, and 100 persons perished, 1852	8 8	5 16	4 3	8 22	9 29			17			3 57	4 18	0 50	1 12	4
5	F	Edward the Confessor died, 1066	8 8	5 43	4 4	9 30	9 56			18			4 40	4 58	1 33	1 55	5
6	S	<i>Epiphany. Twelfth Day</i>	8 7	6 9	4 6	10 35	10 22			19			5 19	5 38	2 13	2 34	6
7	S	1ST S. AFT. EPIPHANY	8 7	6 35	4 7	11 38	10 44			20			5 57	6 17	2 53	3 12	7
8	M	<i>Lucian.</i> Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1861	8 6	7 1	4 8	Morn.	11 8			21			6 37	6 57	3 32	3 52	8
9	Tu	Pitt's graduated Income Tax im- posed, 1799. Fire Insurance due	8 6	7 26	4 9	0 42	11 32			22			7 19	7 42	4 12	4 34	9
10	W	Penny Postage commenced, 1810	8 5	7 50	4 10	1 44	11 57			23			8 20	8 42	4 57	5 35	10
11	Th	Hilary Term begins	8 5	8 14	4 12	2 46	Aftern.			24			9 16	9 49	5 57	6 31	11
12	F	Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, 1559	8 4	8 38	4 14	3 42	1 1			25			10 24	11 1	7 4	7 39	12
13	S	Cambridge Lent Term begins	8 3	9 0	4 15	4 43	1 42			26			11 37	—	8 16	8 52	13
14	S	2ND SUND. AFT. EPIPH.	8 2	9 23	4 17	5 38	2 30			27			0 9	0 34	9 24	9 49	14
15	M	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 1	9 44	4 19	6 28	3 26			28			0 57	1 19	10 12	10 34	15
16	Tu	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8 0	10 5	4 20	7 13	4 28			29			1 42	2 1	10 57	11 16	16
17	W	King Charles I. tried, 1649	7 59	10 25	4 21	7 51	5 35			30			2 21	2 42	11 36	11 57	17
18	Th	<i>Prisca</i>	7 58	10 44	4 23	8 25	6 48			31			3 2	3 20	—	0 17	18
19	F	First English Parliament, 1265	7 57	11 3	4 24	8 55	8 1			32			3 39	3 57	0 35	0 54	19
20	S	<i>Fubian</i>	7 56	11 21	4 26	9 22	9 16			33			4 16	4 36	1 12	1 31	20
21	S	3RD S. AFT. EP. <i>Agnes</i>	7 55	11 38	4 28	9 50	10 34			34			4 56	5 17	1 51	2 11	21
22	M	<i>Vincent</i>	7 54	11 55	4 30	10 19	11 49			35			5 38	5 59	2 32	2 53	22
23	Tu	Royal Exchange opened, 1571	7 53	12 10	4 32	10 48	Morn.			36			6 23	6 48	3 14	3 38	23
24	W	Frederick the Great born, 1712	7 52	12 25	4 33	11 21	1 5			37			7 13	7 39	4 3	4 28	24
25	Th	<i>Conversion of St. Paul</i>	7 51	12 39	4 34	Noon.	2 1			38			8 10	8 48	4 54	5 25	25
26	F	Sydney, New South Wales, founded by Governor Phillip, 1788	7 50	12 52	4 36	0 46	3 28			39			9 29	10 9	6 3	6 44	26
27	S	Greece declared Independent, 1832	7 49	13 4	4 38	1 39	4 32			40			10 48	11 28	7 24	8 3	27
28	S	SEPTUAGESIMA	7 48	13 16	4 40	2 39	5 27			41			—	0 5	8 43	9 20	28
29	M	George III. died, 1820	7 46	13 26	4 42	3 45	6 15			42			0 35	1 4	9 50	10 19	29
30	Tu	Charles I. beheaded, 1649	7 45	13 36	4 44	4 53	6 55			43			1 32	1 57	10 47	11 12	30
31	W	Hilary Term ends	7 43	13 45	4 46	6 3	7 28			44			2 19	2 41	11 34	11 56	31



JOHN LEECH.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

JOHN LEECH was born in London on the 29th of August, 1817; and was educated at the Charter House, where his friend Thackeray, near whose remains his own are laid, was his older schoolfellow. The medical profession was chosen for him; but, this not proving very congenial to his tastes, he soon abandoned it for the pencil.

In August, 1841, John Leech began work which he never quitted but with life. Three weeks before the first number of *Punch* appeared he was secured for the new periodical. In the fourth number, the large page cut bears his signature in full. The engraving was called "Foreign Affairs," and is a collection of sketches, too truthful to be called caricatures, of male and female foreigners as they appeared in London. The figures are all more or less those of disreputable-looking folk, and several were from Leicester-square. With this picture commenced Leech's connection with a periodical in which his best works appeared, in an unbroken series, up to the issue of the very last cut he ever completed, the small design in the 1217th number (an Irishwoman remonstrating with her husband, who has "enjoyed" a tremendous beating in a street fight), which appeared when the cunning right hand had forgotten its cunning for ever.

Henceforth, the life of Leech was one of well-earned prosperity and hap-

piness. His income, at first gradually and then rapidly, increased; he was most happily married; and his kindly and gentle nature, which no worldly success could spoil, endeared him to numerous friends, some of whom preceded him to the tomb, while others live to mourn him. He never alienated the friends of his youth. He formed also a large circle of general acquaintance, among whom were men highly placed in the world, and with whom he ever maintained frank and pleasant relations; his innate dignity of mind preventing his ever seeking such fellowship unduly, and preserving him from the almost common error of avoiding the higher society from an idea that it demands a sacrifice from those who are not born to it. He never affected to under-estimate the refinement, the frankness, and the kindness which mark the upper classes in England, and he was the most welcome of guests where to be welcome is an honour; but he never sought that honour, and his chief happiness was in cultivated society of his own rank. His hospitality was very great, and it was extended with no idea that he had to discharge a social obligation, but with an evident pleasure in collecting around his table—at which the best taste presided—guests whose natures were most in accordance with his own. His death occurred on Saturday, October 24, 1864; and his remains are deposited in Kensal-green Cemetery.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

THE CALENDAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1866.

	Gregorian, or New Calendar.	Julian, or Old Calendar.
Golden Number	5	5
Epact	14	25
Solar Cycle	27	27
Roman Indiction	9	9
Dominical Letter	G	D
Septuagesima	Jan. 28	Jan. 23
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 14	Feb. 9
Easter Sunday	April 1	March 27
Ascension Day	May 10	May 5
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	May 20	May 15
1st Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2	Nov. 27

The year 1866 is the latter part of the 5626th and the beginning of the 5627th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5627 commences on Sept. 10, 1866.

The year 1866 answers to the 6579th year of the Julian Period, to the 2619th from the foundation of Rome, to the 2642nd year of the Olympiads, and to the year 7374-5 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1283 of the Mohammedan Era commences on May 16, 1866, and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Jan. 18, 1866.

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1866.

5626.	1865.	JEWS' NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Tebet 1	December 19	
" 10	" 28	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem
Sebat 1	January 17	
Adar 1	February 16	
" 13	" 28	Fast of Esther
" 14	March 1	Purim
" 15	" 2	Schuschan Purim
Nisan 1	" 17	
" 15	" 31	Passover begins*
" 16	April 1	Second Feast*
" 21	" 6	Seventh Feast*
" 22	" 7	Eighth Feast*
Yiar 1	" 16	
" 18	May 3	33 of the Homer
Sivan 1	" 15	
" 6	" 20	Feast of Weeks*—Pentecost
" 7	" 21	Second Day
Tamuz 1	June 14	
" 18	July 1	
Ab 1	" 13	Fast: Seizure of the Temple
" 10	" 22	Fast: Destruction of the Temple
Elul 1	August 12	
5627.		
Tisri 1	September 10	New Year's Feast*
" 2	" 11	Second Feast*
" 3	" 12	Fast: Death of Gedaliah*
" 10	" 19	Fast: Day of Atonement*
" 15	" 24	Feast of Tabernacles*
" 16	" 25	Second Feast*
" 21	" 30	Feast of Branches
" 22	October 1	End of Feast of Tabernacles
" 23	" 2	Feast of the Law*
Hesvan 1	" 10	
Kislev 1	November 9	
" 25	December 3	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple
Tebet 1	" 9	
" 10	" 18	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem

This year consists of 385 days.

The Anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.

BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS, 1866.

		D.	H.	M.
Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins, 1865, Dec.	21	6	49	p.m.
" " Aries " Spring " 1866, March	20	7	55	p.m.
" " Cancer " Summer " " June	21	4	33	p.m.
" " Libra " Autumn " " Sept.	23	6	51	a.m.
" " Capricornus " Winter " " Dec.	22	0	49	a.m.
The Sun will consequently be in the Winter signs ..	89	1	6	
" " " " " Spring " " ..	92	20	38	
" " " " " Summer " " ..	93	14	18	
" " " " " Autumn " " ..	89	17	58	

The Summer Quarter is therefore 4 days 13 hours and 12 minutes longer than the Winter; 3 days 20 hours and 20 minutes longer than that of Autumn; and 17 hours and 40 minutes longer than that of Spring.

The Sun will be on the Equator and going North .. March 20 7 55 p.m., his declin. being 0 0 0

The Sun will reach his greatest North declination .. June 21 4 33 p.m. " " 23 27 15

The Sun will be on the Equator and going South .. Sept. 23 6 51 a.m. " " 0 0 0

The Sun will reach his greatest South declination .. Dec. 22 0 49 a.m. " " 23 27 15

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 186 days 10 hours 56 minutes.

The Sun will be South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 19 hours 4 minutes.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1866.

Year.	Name of the Months.	Month begins.
1282.	Schabân	December 20, 1865.
"	Ramadân	January 18, 1866.
"	Schewwâl	February 17 " "
"	Dsû'l-kade	March 18 " "
"	Dsû'l-hedsche	April 17 " "
1283.	Moharrim	May 16 " "
"	Safar	June 15 " "
"	Rebî el-awwel	July 14 " "
"	Rebî el-âcher	August 13 " "
"	Jemâdi el-awwel	September 11 " "
"	Jemâdi el-âcher	October 11 " "
"	Redscheb	November 9 " "
"	Schabân	December 9 " "
"	Ramadân	January 7, 1867.

LAW TERMS, 1866.

As settled by Statutes 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., cap. 70, s. 6 (passed July 23, 1830); and 1 Will. IV., cap. 3, s. 2 (passed Dec. 23, 1830).

Hilary Term	begins January 11 and ends January 31
Easter Term	" April 15 " May 8
Trinity Term	" May 22 " June 12
Michaelmas Term	" November 2 " November 26

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1866.

OXFORD.

TERM.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent	January 15	March 24
Easter	April 4	May 18
Trinity	May 19	July 7
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

The Act, July 3.

CAMBRIDGE.

TERM.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 16, Midnight	March 23
Easter	April 6	May 14, " "	June 22
Michaelmas	October 1	Nov. 8, Noon.	Dec. 16

The Commencement, June 19.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉ The Sun	♂ Mars	♂ Maia
☾ New Moon	♂ Urania	♂ Asia
☾ First Quarter of Moon	♂ Euphrosyne	♂ Leto
☾ Full Moon	♂ Pomona	♂ Hesperia
☾ Last Quarter of Moon	♂ Polyhymnia	♂ Panopea
☿ Mercury	♂ Ceres	♂ Niobe
♂ Venus	♂ Leucothea	♂ Teronina
♂ or ♀ The Earth	♂ Atalanta	♂ Clytie
♂ Jove	♂ Pallas	♂ Galatea
♂ Ceres	♂ Minerva	♂ Barydice
♂ Pallas	♂ Leda	♂ Letitia
♂ Juno	♂ Lactia	♂ Freia
♂ Vesta	♂ Harmonia	♂ Frigga
♂ Astrea	♂ Daphne	♂ Diana
♂ Hebe	♂ Isis	♂ Eurynome
♂ Iris	♂ Ariadne	♂ Sappho
♂ Flora	♂ Nysa	♂ Terpsichore
♂ Metis	♂ Eugenia	♂ Alcmena
♂ Hygeia	♂ Hestia	
♂ Parthenope	♂ Aglaia	
♂ Victoria	♂ Doris	
♂ Egeria	♂ Pales	
♂ Irene	♂ Virginia	
♂ Eunomia	♂ Nemausa	
♂ Psyche	♂ Europa	
♂ Thetis	♂ Calypso	
♂ Melpomene	♂ Pandora	
♂ Fortuna	♂ Melete	
♂ Massilia	♂ Mnemosyne	
♂ Lutetia	♂ Concordia	
♂ Calliope	♂ Olympia	
♂ Thalia	♂ Danæ	
♂ Themis	♂ Echo	
♂ Phoebe	♂ Erato	
♂ Proserpine	♂ Ausonia	
♂ Euterpe	♂ Angelina	
♂ Bellona	♂ Maximilian a	

The Symbol ☿ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
♂ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Pentecost—Whit Sunday ..	May 20
Septuagesima Sunday ..	28	Birth of Queen Victoria ..	24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday ..	Feb. 11	Trinity Sunday	27
Ash Wednesday	14	Corpus Christi	31
Quadragesima—1st S. in Lent ..	18	Accession of Queen Victoria ..	June 20
St. David	March 1	Proclamation	21
St. Patrick	17	St. John Baptist—Midsun- ..	24
Annunciation—Lady Day ..	25	Mer Day	24
Palm Sunday	25	St. Michael—Michaelmas ..	Sept. 29
Good Friday	30	Day	
EASTER SUNDAY	April 1	Birth of Prince of Wales ..	Nov. 9
Lent Sunday	8	St. Andrew	30
St. George	23	1st Sunday in Advent ..	Dec. 2
Rogation Sunday	May 6	St. Thomas	21
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ..	10	CHRISTMAS DAY	25

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness, Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The Children of her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858, and has issue two sons and a daughter.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue two sons, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, and George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue a daughter and a son.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Angusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore born April 14, 1857.

George-Frederick-William-Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819.

Angusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, and aunt to her Majesty, born July 29, 1795; married, in 1819, the late Duke of Cambridge.

George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., KING OF HANOVER, cousin to her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters.

Angusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822, married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has a son.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born Nov. 27, 1833.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Steward	Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B.
Treasurer	Right Hon. Viscount Bury.
Comptroller	Right Hon. Lord Proby.
Master of the Household	Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B.
Secretary of Board of Green Cloth	E. M. Browell, Esq.
Paymaster of the Household	W. Hampshire, Esq.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain	Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.
Vice-Chamberlain	Viscount Castlereasse.
Comptroller	Hon. S. C. B. Ponsonby.
Chief Clerk	T. C. March, Esq.
Keeper of the Privy Purse	Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, K.C.B.
Secretary	H. T. Harrison, Esq.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	Earl Ducie.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms	Lord Foley.
Master of the Ceremonies	Major-Gen. Hon. Sir E. Cust, G.C.H.
Lord High Almoner	Bishop of Oxford.
Dean of Chapel Royal	Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean	Rev. F. Garden.
Clerk of the Closet	Bishop of Chester.
Resident Chaplain	Dean of Windsor.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Wellington.
Groom	Major-Gen. F. H. Seymour.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse	Marquess of Ailesbury
Clerk Marshal	Lord Alfred Paget.
Crown Equerry and Secretary	Lient.-Col. G. C. Maude, C.B.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Bessborough.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

British Ambassadors, &c., Abroad.	Foreign Ambassadors in England.
America	Hon. Sir P. W. A. Bruce, K.C.B.
Argentina, Conf.	Hon. Richard Edwards
Austria	Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B.
Bavaria	Lord A. W. F. S. Loftus
Belgium	Lord Howard de Walden, G.C.B.
Brazil	Ed. Thornton, Esq., C.B.
Central America, C. B. Mathew, Esq.	
Chili	W. T. Thompson, Esq.
China	Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.
Denmark	Aug. Berkeley Paget, Esq.
Equator	George Fagnin, Esq.
France	Earl Cowley, G.C.B.
German Conf.	Sir Alexander Malet, Bart.
Greece	Hon. E. M. Erskine
Hanover	Sir H. P. Howard, K.C.B.
Hanse Towns	John Ward, Esq.
Italy	Hon. H. G. Elliot
Japan	Sir H. Parkes
Mexico	Hon. P. C. Scarlett, C.B.
Netherlands	Sir John Milbanke, Bart.
New Granada	Philip Griffith, Esq.
Persia	Charles Allison, Esq., K.C.B.
Pern	Hon. W. S. Jerningham
Portugal	Sir A. C. Mageniz, K.C.B.
Prussia	Right Hon. Lord Napier
Russia	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Buchanan, K.C.B.
Saxony	Hon. Chas. Aug. Murray, C.B.
Spain	Sir J. F. Crampton, Bt. K.C.B.
Sweden	Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham
Switzerland	Adm. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, R.N.
Turkey	Lord Lyons, K.C.B.
Wirttemberg	G. J. R. Gordon, Esq.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole	Earl Spencer.
Keeper of the Privy Seal	H. W. Fisher, Esq.
Comptroller	Major-Gen. Knollys.
Private Secretary	J. W. Bateman, Esq.
Attorney-General	Sir W. J. Alexander, Q.C.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury	Viscount Palmerston.
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Cranworth.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord President of the Council	Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
Secretaries of State	Home Department
	Foreign Affairs
	Colonies
	War
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey.
	Earl Russell.
	Right Hon. E. Cardwell.
	Earl De Grey and Ripon.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Sir C. Wood.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Duke of Somerset.
President of the Poor-Law Board	Right Hon. T. M. Gibson.
Postmaster-General	Earl of Clarendon.
(The above form the Cabinet.)	
First Commissioner of Works	Right Hon. T. Cowper.
Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	J. H. Mackenzie, Esq.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Dalhousie.
Knight Marischal	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household	Duke of Argyll.
Standard Bearer	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner	Lord Belhaven.
Lord Justice General	Right Hon. D. McNeill.
Lord Justice Clerk	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Advocate	Right Hon. J. Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	G. Young, Esq.
Deputy Clerk Register	W. P. Dundas, Esq.
Commander of the Forces	Major-Gen. E. W. F. Walker.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Colonel Sir J. Douglas.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Lord Wodehouse.
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal	Sir Robert Peel.
Under Secretary	Major-Gen. Sir T. Larcon.
Chief Clerk	R. N. Matheson, Esq.
State Steward	Viscount St. Lawrence.
Private Secretary to State Steward	E. R. Wodehouse.
Chamberlain	Hon. H. Leeson.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. M. Brady.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor	M. Perrin, Esq.
Master of the Rolls	Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith.
Attorney-General	J. A. Lawson, Esq.
Solicitor-General	R. Sullivan.
Military Secretary	Lient.-Colonel E. A. Whitmore.
Ulster-King-of-Arms	Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D.

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. B. S. PHILLIPS (Farringdon Within, 1857).

SHERIFFS—Alderman Gibbons and J. Figgins, Esq.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, Esq.

RECORDER—Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

COMMON SERJEANT—R. Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE—Col. James Fraser.

TOWN CLERK—Frederick Woodthorpe.

ALDERMEN.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Copeland, William Taylor, Esq.	Bishopsgate	1829
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.	Bridge Without	1831
Duke, Sir James, Bart.	Farringdon Without	1840
Musgrove, Sir John, Bart.	Broad-street	1842
Challis, Thomas, Esq.	Cripplegate	1843
Sidney, Thomas, Esq.	Billingsgate	1844
Moon, Sir Francis Graham, Bart.	Portoken	1844
Salomons, David, Esq.	Cordwain	1848
Finnis, Thomas, Esq.	Tower	1849
Carden, Sir Robert Walter	Dowgate	1851
Cartier, John, Esq.	Cornhill	1855
Rose, William Anderson, Esq.	Queenhithe	1856
Lawrence, William, Esq.	Bread-street	1856
W. S. Hale	Coleman-street	1856

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Gabriel, Thomas, Esq.	Vintry	1857
Allen, William F., Esq.	Chapel	1858
Mechi, John Joseph, Esq.	Time-street	1858
Abbiss, James, Esq.	Bridge Within	1859
Lawrence, Jas. Clarke, Esq.	Wallbrook	1860
Dakin, Thomas, Esq.	Candlewick	1861
Besley, Robert, Esq.	Aldersgate	1862
Gibbons, Sils John, Esq.	Castle Baynard	1863
Waterlow, Sydney H., Esq.	Langbourne	1863
Lusk, Andrew, Esq.	Aldgate	1864
Stono, David Henry, Esq.	Basishaw	1864

FEBRUARY.



Fetid Hellebore.
Green Hellebore.
Marsh Marygold.
Periwinkle—small.
Razel Flowers.
Aspen Flowers.
Alder Flowers.
Coltsfoot.
Large periwinkle.
Willow.
Butterbur—Coltsfoot.

WILD FLOWERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT						Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.				Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.				
								O'Clock.	0	2	4		6	O'Clock.	4	6	8	10		12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	Th	New River commenced, 1668	7 41	13 53	4 48	7 11	7 58					16				3 2	3 22	—	0 17	32	
2	F	Purification. Candlemas Day	7 40	14 14	4 49	8 17	8 24					17				3 41	3 59	0 37	0 56	33	
3	S	Blaise	7 38	14 7	4 50	9 24	8 48					18				4 16	4 32	1 14	1 31	34	
4	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 36	14 13	4 52	10 26	9 12					19				4 51	5 8	1 47	2 6	35	
5	M	Agatha	7 34	14 18	4 54	11 29	9 35					20				5 25	5 43	2 23	2 40	36	
6	Tu	Death of Charles II. and Accession of James II., 1685	7 32	14 22	4 56	Morn.	10 0					21				5 59	6 17	2 58	3 14	37	
7	W	Charles Dickens born, 1812	7 30	14 25	4 57	0 32	10 28					22				6 35	6 56	3 32	3 50	38	
8	Th	Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, 1587	7 29	14 28	4 59	1 31	11 0					23				7 16	7 39	4 11	4 31	39	
9	F	Bishop Hooper burnt, 1555	7 27	14 29	5 0	2 30	11 37					24				8 8	8 42	4 54	5 23	40	
10	S	Queen Victoria married, 1840	7 25	14 30	5 2	3 25	Aftern.					25				9 20	10 0	5 57	6 35	41	
11	S	QUINQUAGESIMA Shrove Sunday	7 24	14 31	5 4	4 17	1 12					26				10 39	11 19	7 15	7 54	42	
12	M	Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded, 1555	7 22	14 30	5 6	5 4	2 11					27				11 57	—	8 34	9 12	43	
13	Tu	Shrove Tuesday	7 20	14 29	5 8	5 46	3 17					28				0 23	0 54	9 44	10 9	44	
14	W	St. Valentine Ash Wednesday	7 18	14 27	5 10	6 23	4 28					29				1 16	1 38	10 31	10 53	45	
15	Th	Massacre of Glencoe, 1692	7 16	14 24	5 12	6 54	5 42					30				1 59	2 20	11 14	11 35	46	
16	F	Cambridge Lent Term divides	7 14	14 21	5 14	7 24	6 59					1				2 40	3 0	11 55	—	47	
17	S	Michael Angelo died, 1564	7 12	14 17	5 16	7 55	8 17					2				3 19	3 40	0 15	0 34	48	
18	S	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT	7 11	14 12	5 18	8 22	9 35					3				3 58	4 18	0 55	1 13	49	
19	M	Galileo born, 1564	7 9	14 6	5 19	8 52	10 53					4				4 39	4 59	1 33	1 54	50	
20	Tu	Joseph Hume died, 1855	7 7	14 0	5 21	9 24	Morn.					5				5 19	5 41	2 14	2 34	51	
21	W	Trinidad taken by Abercrombie, 1797. Ember Week	7 5	13 53	5 23	10 2	0 7					6				6 4	6 28	2 56	3 19	52	
22	Th	Barry died, 1803	7 3	13 45	5 25	10 45	1 19					7				6 51	7 17	3 43	4 6	53	
23	F	Speke announced his discovery of the Source of the Nile, 1863	7 1	13 37	5 27	11 36	2 24					8				7 47	8 22	4 32	5 2	54	
24	S	Abdication of Louis Philippe, 1843	6 59	13 28	5 29	Aftern.	3 22					9				9 3	9 46	5 37	6 18	55	
25	S	2ND S. IN L. St. Matthias	6 56	13 18	5 30	1 35	4 11					10				10 30	11 13	7 1	7 45	56	
26	M	Thos. Moore died, 1852	6 54	13 8	5 32	2 40	4 54					11				11 53	—	8 28	9 8	57	
27	Tu	Wellington obtained a Victory over Soilt, 1814	6 53	12 58	5 34	3 48	5 28					12				0 27	0 57	9 42	10 12	58	
28	W	Treaty of Amiens signed 1802	6 50	12 47	5 36	4 55	5 59					13				1 22	1 46	10 37	11 1	59	



JOHN BUNYAN IN BEDFORD GAOL.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

RECEIPTS.

For £2 and upwards One Penny.
N.B. Persons receiving this money are to pay the duty.
Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5, or within one month on payment of £10, penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped.
Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp £10
Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used £10
Penalty for frauds in the use of adhesive stamps £20

AGREEMENTS (NOT UNDER SEAL).

Of the value of £5 or upwards 6d.
If the agreement contains 2160 words, or upwards, then for every quantity of 1080 words over the first 1080 a further progressive duty of 6d.
Agreements for letting houses or rooms for less than a year, at a weekly or monthly rental not exceeding 8s. 6d. per week, require only a penny stamp.
Exemptions.—Letters containing any agreement in respect of merchandise, by post, between merchants or traders in Great Britain or Ireland, residing, and actually being, at the time, at the distance of fifty miles from each other; agreements relating to sale of goods; to hire of labourers, servants, and seamen; and to rack-rent leases under £5 per annum.
Agreements may be stamped within fourteen days after date without penalty, and at any time after fourteen days on payment of £10 penalty.

LEASES AND CONVEYANCES.

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at a yearly rent, for less than thirty-five years, or less than a year, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same:—
Yearly rent not exceeding £5 . . . 0 6
Exceed. £5 and not exc. £10 . . . 1 0
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1865, to April, 1866, all incomes of £100 per annum and not exceeding £200 are taxed at the rate of 4d. in the pound, after allowing a deduction of £60: for example, a man earning £100 will be rated only at £40; those of £200 and upwards, at 4d. in the pound.

Exemption of Premiums from Income Tax.—Under a recent Act of Parliament, the premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life, or on the life of his wife, or for a Deferred Annuity to his widow, are declared free from income tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable income.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSE OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer, &c.; or as a farmhouse by a tenant, or farm servant, and *bond fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.

Exception.—Market-gardens and nursery-grounds are not to be included in valuation of inhabited houses.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY.

To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased, £1 0 0
Brother or sister, or their descendants £1 3 0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants 5 0 0
Grand uncle or aunt, or their descendants 6 0 0
All other relations, or strangers 10 0 0

The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.

Probates and Letters of Administration are exempt, if the effects are under £100 in value.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

	Per Annum
For servants aged 18 years and upwards	£1 1 0
Ditto under the age of 18 years	0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gardeners	0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gamekeepers	0 10 6

Exceptions.—Occasional waiters, potboys, helpers, or ostlers of licensed innkeepers.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of £3 10s. £2 12 9
Other persons 0 13 2

GAME LICENSES.

If License or Certificate be taken out after April 5, and before Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 in the following year £3 0 0
To expire on Oct. 31 in the same year in which the License or Certificate shall be taken out 2 0 0
If License or Certificate be taken out on or after Nov. 1 to expire on April 5 following 2 0 0
To deal in game 2 0 0

DOGS.

For every dog, of whatever description or denomination 12s.
Provided always, that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £39 12s. for any number of bounds, or £9 for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in any year.

Exemptions.—Any person in respect of any dog *bond fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier.

HORSES LET TO HIRE.

(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

Where the person taking out the license shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only £7 10 0
Where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, not exceeding two horses or two carriages 12 10 0
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages 20 0 0
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages 30 0 0
Exceeding twenty horses, then for every additional number of ten horses, and for any additional number less than ten over and above twenty, the further additional duty of 10 0 0

HORSEDEALERS.

Horsedealers residing within the Bills of Mortality £27 10
Ditto residing in the country 13 15

DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

For every horse kept or used for racing £3 17 0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty 1 1 0
For every horse and mule exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for any other purpose 0 10 6
For every pony or mule not exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty 0 10 6
And for every pony or mule kept for any other purpose 0 5 3

Exemptions.—Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of trade or husbandry.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules £3 10 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only 2 0 0
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches, where drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height 1 15 0
Where drawn by one such pony or mule only 1 0 0
For every carriage with less than four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules 2 0 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only 0 15 0
Where drawn by one pony or mule not exceeding 13 hands in height 0 10 0
Carriages kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.
For any carriage with four wheels used by any common carrier 2 6 8
And where the same shall have less than four wheels 1 6 8

Exemptions.—Any waggon, van, cart, or other carriage, to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES.—(CABS.)

FARES BY DISTANCE.—Carriages drawn by one horse.—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6d.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d. for every mile, and for every part of a mile over, and above any number of miles completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing-cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four-mile circumference when discharged beyond that circumference.

FARE BY TIME.—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses one third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, 6d. is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

LICENSES.

Appraisers £2 0
Attorneys, &c., London (or within ten miles), Edinburgh, and Dublin 9 0
Ditto elsewhere 6 0
Conveyancers, special pleaders, and equity draughtsmen:
London and Dublin 9 0
Elsewhere 6 0
(Half only for the first three years of being in practice).

Auctioneers 10 0
Bankers 50 0
Hawkers and pedlars, for each horse, &c., used 4 0
" " on foot 2 0
(These may be obtained for half a year, expiring Jan. 31 or July 31, at half the rate.)

House-agents 2 0
Medicine-vendors, London £2 0
" in any corporate town 0 10
" elsewhere 0 5
Pawnbrokers, London 15 0
" elsewhere 7 10
Plate-dealers, selling above 20z. of gold and 30oz. of silver plate 5 15
" under the above weight 2 6
For marriages, special 5 0
" not special 0 10

(The 5s. stamp duty on marriage certificates, and certificates of having received the Holy Sacrament, the stamp duty on the declaration made in order to marry without a license before a registrar, are all repealed by a recent Act.)

To hold a perpetual curacy 6 10
For non-residence 1 10
To stage and hackney carriage drivers, conductors, and watermen 0 5

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCES.

	£	s.	d.
Policy of Insurance made upon any life where the sum insured shall not exceed £25	0	0	3
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £500, then for every £50, and any fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100, and any fractional part of £100	0	1	0
And where it shall exceed £1000, for every £1000, and any fractional part of £1000	0	10	0
Policy of assurance for loss or damage by fire	0	1	0
Against accident or for plate glass—Premium not exceeding 2s. 6d. Premium not exceeding 5s.	0	0	3
Exceeding 5s., for every 5s. or fraction	0	0	3
Fire Insurance upon all goods, wares, merchandise, &c., for every £100 per annum	0	1	6
Settlement of Money or Stock, per £100	0	5	0
Transfer of Stock not public	1	10	0
If upon Sale, per cent	0	10	0
If upon Mortgage, per cent	0	2	6
Passport Stamps	0	0	6
Bill of Lading of or for goods or merchandise	0	0	6
Charterparty	0	0	6
Certificate of Registration of Designs	5	0	0
Patents for Inventions, various documents	1s.	to	100 0 0

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset House are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at Gresham House, 24, Old Broad-street, on Mondays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, for London; and from the country on the other days from 10 to 4 o'clock.

MARCH.



WILD FLOWERS.

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"THE STITCH IN TIME."—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

WE give one of the most noticeable pictures in the last year's Exhibition of Female Artists. In that Exhibition Miss Kate Swift has for some years taken a distinguished place. Those who wish to see the condition of woman ameliorated, and her capabilities more generally recognised, will regret that the example of this lady is not followed by a larger number of our best female painters, in order that the character of the only art-gallery exclusively devoted to the sex might be more worthily sustained. Now that this Exhibition has been remodelled, and the conduct of its affairs released from the leading strings of patronage, we shall more confidently hope to see that result

brought about. The subject of the present work needs no comment. The illustration of the jingling old proverb which supplies the title will commend itself as very appropriate from a lady's pencil. It will surely please every male, as well as female, reader whose heart is in the right place; but we suppose only the latter will fully appreciate how naturally the mother's interest and the child's docility are expressed. We have before remarked that Miss Swift's style of painting indicates study on the Continent, and this French interior, apparently Norman, seems to furnish another confirmation of the observation we had made.

SPRING.

THE spring may now be said to be giving place to the warmer and richer days of summer, and our gardens assume a more brilliant aspect than in the earlier months of the year. In May and June many greenhouse plants may be bedded out in the open ground; and happy are those who now reap the reward of the winter's care and patience. The camellias and azaleas make a wonderful show, and masses of the rich deep-coloured rhododendrons are now blooming in full glory where the soil and situation suits them. No one can have seen Mr. Waterer's splendid collection of these plants without a vivid recollection of the effect of such masses of colour as they display. Rich deep crimson, delicate rose, and tinted mauve, with pure transparent white, blend together in wondrous beauty; and we are struck with the brilliancy only to be seen in a mass of living colour. It is difficult to distinguish between the azaleas and rhododendrons at first sight; but we soon observe that the rhododendron has a larger head of flowers than the azalea, and that the leaves of the latter are almost entirely deciduous.

Great advances have been lately made in the cultivation of both these beautiful shrubs, and we have had some most magnificent varieties introduced into our gardens from America and also from the mountains of the Himalaya, in India. The rhododendron was well known to the Greeks by the name of rose laurel. The Romans were also acquainted with it, but, as Pliny observes, they had not the good fortune to give it a name—for it was in ancient Italy, as it is in Europe at the present day, known by its original Greek name, which signifies a "rose-tree." The ancients were well acquainted with the poisonous qualities of the flowers of the rhododendron and the azalea, both of which are abundant in Pontus; and the flowers had such an influence on the honey of the country that the Romans would not receive it as tribute, but obliged the inhabitants of that part of Pontus to pay a double portion of wax instead of it. Both the rhododendron and azalea were abundant in the neighbourhood of Trebizond in the time of Xenophon, and they are still so. We all know the story of his army of 10,000 Greeks being poisoned with the honey of which they partook; and historians tell us that the ground was strewn with the bodies of soldiers as if after a battle. They gradually recovered, however, and twenty-four hours after the attack nothing remained of it but excessive weakness. Botanists consider that the flower which did all this mischief was that of the *Azalea pontica* and not of the rhododendron. The name of the azalea comes from a Greek word *αζαλεος*—*azaleos*—dry, arid, in reference to the habit of the plant. In works on gardening we find azaleas and rhododendrons treated of indifferently. The same soil appears to suit both—a sandy peat; but the azalea is more delicate and tender than the rhododendron, never attains so large a size, and requires more protection. Azaleas are chiefly white and different shades of pink, while the colours of the rhododendron seem to assume every tint but blue. London tells us that the splendid specimens of these plants, which annually attract so much attention at our flower shows, are grown in a rich soil and frequently watered with liquid manure. This treatment stimulates the plant, and produces those magnificent pyramids of blossom which are so much admired. On the other hand, when they are to be placed out in our gardens and shrubberies, and to be regarded as half-hardy plants, they ought not to have a rich soil, and should be kept rather dry. The situation most suitable for rhododendrons and azaleas appears to be a border in front of a wall facing the east, for the native position of most of them is in a shaded wood on a mountain. Our common rhododendron is very hardy, and will stand the cold of our winters very well. In some parts of the country it grows so luxuriantly as to be almost wild; and in Suffolk, in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmunds, we have seen acres of heath land covered with its purple clusters of flowers and rich dark leaves. The species of azalea and rhododendron which come from warmer climates might possibly resist the cold of our mild winters, but it is best to keep them in pots, and place them in the greenhouse, before the approach of cold weather. In our Plate we have a spray of the bright and beautiful *Pyrus japonica*, or Japan quince-tree. It is known to modern botanists as the *Cydonia japonica*, and belongs to the same family as our apples and pears. It is a native of Japan and China, and grows to the height of five or six feet, and flowers throughout the greater part of the year if well supplied with water during the hottest months. It was introduced into our gardens in 1815, and has been adopted as a general favourite. Trained against a wall or on a palisade, it is one of the most ornamental of flowering shrubs. Mr. Loudon tells us that it has also been trained up with a single stem as a standard, and in this manner its pendent branches and numerous flowers give it a rich and striking appearance, especially in early spring. It is difficult to mate with its congeners by grafting; but if it could be grafted standard high on the pear, the hawthorn, or even the common quince, it would form a most delightful little tree. It has ripened fruit both as a bush and against a wall; but the fruit, even when ripe, is unfit to eat, though it has so fragrant a smell as to induce persons to keep it among their clothes. The plant is readily propagated by layers or suckers, and it also grows by cuttings. An authoress, in writing of this shrub, calls its flowers "fairy fires"—

That gleam and glow amid the wintry scene;
Lighting their ruddy benches at the sun
To melt away the snow. See how it falls
In drops of crystal from the glowing spray.
Wreathed in deep crimson buds—the fairy fires.

The large deeply-coloured corolla of the garden anemone does not merit the appellation of windflower, as does our own native little *Anemone nemorosa*, one of the earliest harbingers of spring—

When earth, exulting, from her wintry tomb,
Breaks forth with flowers.

The delicately-pencilled flowers of this little plant are natural barometers, and close and hang down their heads at the approach of rain. We hardly recognise as belonging to the same family the gay anemones of the garden. *Anemone coronaria* and *hortensis* are well known as florists' flowers, and are very elegant ornaments in the garden borders. Their colours are deep rich purple, blue, violet, yellowish, or white, and many new varieties are constantly being introduced by the cultivator. Double or semi-double flowers are much in repute, and our Drawing represents a fine specimen of the kind. The soil preferred by the anemone is a fresh loam, rather heavy than light. The usual time of planting is in October, covering the roots three inches; but to have earlier bloom they may be planted in September; and to have bloom every month in the year plant every month. The finer sorts require protection from violent storms and excessive light and heat; but many varieties do exceedingly well in borders, and the anemone is really harder than the garden ranunculus. We seldom find very bright and attractive colours in flowers combined with delicious scents. If we consider the sweetest perfume of our gardens we shall find that the rose is perhaps almost the only flower which is cherished alike for its beautiful appearance and delicious scent. The perfume of our bouquet is due to the little sprig of heliotrope that has been

introduced, and which, indeed, is almost too powerful and peculiar to combine well with other scents. In appearance the heliotrope is very unpretending. Its clusters of tiny purple flowers are surrounded by leaves not of the brightest green; but its qualities cause it to be sought after and largely cultivated in gardens and greenhouses. Its popular name, "cherry pie," indicates the sort of odour which it emits, but we think it more resembles noyau than anything else. As a late autumn flower there is nothing worthier of the garden; if kept in the greenhouse it will grow six or eight feet high, and put forth its lilac nosegays all through the winter. Its name comes from two Greek words, signifying "to turn to the sun." Both Pliny and Dioscorides assert that the flowers are always turned towards the sun. It belongs to a family of plants which was formerly included in Boraginaceae, and has received the name *Ehretia* cæce. The heliotrope was called *verruaria* by the old Romans, because the juice of the leaves mixed with salt was said to be efficacious in removing warts. One of the best greenhouse plants we have for bearing the confined atmosphere of a sitting-room is the *Cineraria*, of which we see so many varieties of colour in every collection of plants. It belongs to the family of composite plants, and is related to the ragworts of our hedges; indeed, it may fairly be considered nothing more than a patrician ragwort. It is a native of the Canary Isles, whence it was introduced about eighty years ago. The name of *Cineraria* was originally given to the large yellow-flowered *Cineraria maritima*, the whole surface of which is covered with greyish white down the colour of wood ashes or *cineræ*. This species is excellent for garden edgings and "ribbons," and for bouquets where a dash of grey is desirable. When old and with plenty of branches it makes the finest possible centre for a bed of scarlet or crimson flowers. The *Cineraria* of our Plate, however, is one of the innumerable varieties which add such brightness to the earliest days of our floral season, and enable us to decorate our tables and our houses before the summer flowers burst upon us. Do not the delicate little milk-white flowers in our bouquet remind us of bridal breakfasts and tearful partings as well as of merry makings? Sprays of this pretty little shrub enter largely into the composition of nosegays for such occasions. It is the *Deutzia gracilis*, and belongs to the mock orange family or *Philadelphaceæ*. We have not a British species of the genus; they are all small trees and ornamental shrubs, and known only in gardens and greenhouses; but then we familiarly know them in the fragrant syringa, with its peculiar scent and pretty white flowers. The leaves have the flavour of cucumber, and so hardy is it, and so easily propagated, that it is found in every shrubbery from St. Petersburg to the Mediterranean. The blossoms are sometimes substituted for those of the orange-tree, and are then frequently called citron-blossoms. The *deutzias* are a very interesting group of plants; the leaves of one of the species supply a well-known and extremely beautiful microscopic object in the white silicious stars that bestrew the surface. In our shrubberies the *Deutzia scabra* attains a height of six to eight feet. *Deutzia gracilis* is a pretty little greenhouse shrub, with ovate lanceolate leaves and a profusion of milk-white, scentless flowers, in delicate, half-pendulous racemes, the buds before expansion resembling caraway comfits. It is a native of Japan. The filaments of the ten stamens are extremely broad and flat, and have two little pointed shoulders, between which stands the yellow anther; the number of styles varies from three to four, or even five. For the binocular microscope the calyx is a charming object, being covered with stars like those upon the leaf of the *scabra*, but more delicate.

Those pretty little yellow balls in our nosegay claim notice now; and we believe that of all greenhouse plants none are more conspicuous or elegant in the early spring than the charming Australian *acacias*, of one of which these are the fruit. In some species these golden globes are often deliciously fragrant, and borne in every variety of inflorescence, from the solitary and axillary up to immense panicles that float in the air like golden clouds. These globes are not solitary or individual flowers, but heads of numerous very small ones, sessile, and in shape rosaceous, as is plainly seen in the unopened buds. The chenille soft appearance which they present when fully expanded is owing to their very numerous stamens. The *acacias* belong to the leguminous family of plants, and our specimen is a sprig of *Acacia dealbata*. It is one of the hardest species of the genus, and also one of most rapid growth. It has been tried in the open air as a standard in various parts of Britain, and has stood out for several winters, growing to the height of 30ft. Some of these trees have stood in the Botanical Gardens at Kew since the year 1828. Mr. Loudon mentions one growing in the Norwich Nursery 16 ft. high, it having attained that height in four years after being planted out. We read in Loudon's works of an *acacia* of this sort at Beauchamp Parsonage, in Somersetshire, which, in March, 1835, had attained a height of 16 ft. or 17 ft. It had only been planted out two years; when planted it was turned out of a small pot and was put into a border of peat earth, where it grew to a height of 8 ft. the first summer and showed blossoms the following autumn. It is one of the most beautiful of all the *acacias*; its light delicate foliage, of a pale green colour, and the fine bloom which covers its branches with fairy-like golden balls, render this tree a valuable addition to any collection either indoors or out in the shrubbery. It is difficult, however, to keep it fresh and bright in a sitting-room: the atmosphere appears to be too dry for it, and, in spite of all our care, the little yellow balls will fall off, till at last none are left on the branches. This annoyance can only be avoided by having a retreat for sickly plants at hand in the shape of a conservatory, or by agreeing with some florist to keep your rooms well supplied with fresh plants. This is done to a great extent in London, and many of the pretty gay windows and balconies we see are produced without much care or trouble from the inmates of the house, but by the wise expenditure of an annual sum in order to secure the gardener's skill and taste in this delightful substitute for real country flowers. It would be a difficult matter to sum up all the social qualities of flowers. Do we not feel always welcome when on entering a room we find a display of flowers upon the table. Assuredly, of all domestic ornaments flowers have the first place. "Better hang a wild rose over the toilette than nothing," says Leigh Hunt; "the eye that looks in the glass will see there something beside itself, and acquire something of a religious right to respect itself in thinking by how many objects in the creation the bloom of beauty is shared." Put but a rose, or a lily, or a violet on your table, and you and Lord Bacon have a custom in common, for it was the habit of that great and wise man to have flowers set daily on his table when he ate. We had the opportunity last year of mentioning and describing a Warden case as obviating all the difficulties of growing plants in a London atmosphere; and to those who cannot have a conservatory we say get a Warden case. Numerous plants will live and flourish well in it, and with one in the window of the darkest room there is an air of brightness which must please all comers. We have seen very elegant and lasting table ornaments in use on the table of a tasteful friend, who cannot get a supply of flowers, by arranging elegant ferns and mosses in a glass vase or stand in peat mould, and allowing them to root and grow there. This stand is kept in a little Warden case all day and night, except when required to decorate the breakfast and dinner table with its freshness.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

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APRIL.



WILD FLOWERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.	
			Rises.	Sets.		Rises. After.	Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise.		Moon's Age.	After Sunset.				London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.		
				H.	M.		H.	M.	H.	M.		O'Clock.	0 2 3 4	8 9 10 11 12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
1	S	EASTER SUNDAY	5 38	3 58	6 31	8 7	6 6				16					2 53	3 8	—	0 8	91
2	M	Easter Monday	5 36	3 39	6 33	9 9	6 30				17					3 24	3 40	0 23	0 39	92
3	Tu	Easter Tuesday	5 34	3 21	6 35	10 8	7 1				18					3 55	4 10	0 55	1 10	93
4	W	St. Ambrose Oxford Easter Term commences	5 32	3 36	6 37	11 5	7 33				19					4 26	4 42	1 25	1 41	94
5	Th	General Pollock forces the Khyber Pass, 1812	5 29	2 46	6 38	11 59	8 11				20					4 57	5 12	1 57	2 12	95
6	F	Cambridge Easter Term commences	5 27	2 28	6 40	Morn.	8 55				21					5 30	5 47	2 27	2 45	96
7	S	Prince Leopold born, 1823	5 24	2 11	6 41	0 47	9 46				22					6 7	6 28	3 2	3 22	97
8	S	LOW SUNDAY.	5 22	1 54	6 43	1 32	10 43				23					6 51	7 18	3 43	4 6	98
9	M	Death of Lord Bacon, 1625. Fire Insurance Act	5 20	1 37	6 44	2 12	11 45				24					7 49	8 29	4 33	5 4	99
10	Th	Battle of Toulouse, 1814	5 18	1 20	6 45	2 46	Aftern.				25					9 11	9 51	5 44	6 26	100
11	W	Bonaparte abdicated, 1814	5 15	1 46	6 46	3 17	2 5				26					10 30	11 9	7 6	7 45	101
12	Th	The Utrecht Treaty of Peace signed, 1713	5 13	0 48	6 48	3 47	3 22				27					11 41	—	8 24	8 56	102
13	F	Handel died, 1759	5 11	0 32	6 50	4 17	4 41				28					0 10	0 37	9 25	9 52	103
14	S	Princess Beatrice born, 1857. Lincoln assassinated, 1865	5 9	0 17	6 52	4 47	6 1				29					1 1	1 25	10 16	10 40	104
15	S	2ND SUND. AFT. EASTER	5 7	0 26	6 53	5 18	7 23				30					1 44	2 6	10 59	11 21	105
16	M	Victory of Culloden, 1746	5 5	before Noon.	6 55	5 53	8 42				1					2 29	2 50	11 44	—	106
17	Tu	Napoleon III. visited England, 1855	5 2	0 27	6 57	6 35	9 58				2					3 13	3 35	0 5	0 28	107
18	W	American Revolution, 1775	5 0	0 41	6 59	7 23	11 4				3					3 56	4 19	0 50	1 11	108
19	Th	Alphege	4 58	0 54	7 0	8 18	Morn.				4					4 43	5 7	1 34	1 58	109
20	F	Emperor of France born, 1808	4 56	1 7	7 2	9 19	0 2				5					5 30	5 55	2 22	2 45	110
21	S	First Drinking-Fountain set up, 1859	4 55	1 20	7 4	10 24	0 50				6					6 20	6 48	3 10	3 35	111
22	S	3RD SUND. AFT. EASTER	4 53	1 32	7 6	11 32	1 31				7					7 17	7 51	4 3	4 32	112
23	M	St. George	4 51	1 44	7 8	Aftern.	2 4				8					8 29	9 9	5 6	5 44	113
24	Tu	Brazil discovered, 1500	4 49	1 56	7 10	1 44	2 34				9					9 49	10 27	6 24	7 4	114
25	W	St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843	4 47	2 7	7 11	2 49	3 0				10					11 4	11 37	7 42	8 19	115
26	Th	Captain Cook and others land at Botany Bay, 1770	4 45	2 17	7 13	3 54	3 23				11					—	0 7	8 52	9 22	116
27	F	French Army in Italy, 1859	4 43	2 27	7 14	4 57	3 47				12					0 33	0 53	9 48	10 8	117
28	S	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	4 41	2 37	7 16	5 59	4 11				13					1 13	1 33	10 28	10 48	118
29	S	4TH SUND. AFT. EASTER	4 39	2 46	7 17	7 1	4 36				14					1 51	2 8	11 6	11 23	119
30	M	London University founded, 1827	4 37	2 54	7 19	8 1	5 3				15					2 24	2 42	11 39	11 57	120



"BLOWING BUBBLES."—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

LONDON POSTAL REGULATIONS.

The following Plan illustrates the general arrangement and times for posting adopted throughout the Metropolitan District, and may be used as a guide to any other district.

TIMES FOR POSTING IN THE WESTERN CENTRAL POSTAL DISTRICT.

This District lies within the Euston and Pentonville roads to Claremont-square, and includes Cold Bath Fields, Grays-inn-road, Chancery-lane, and Essex-street; the river-side to Northumberland-street, Strand; and Trafalgar-square, Whitcomb-street, and Crown-street to Tottenham-court-road.

FOR LONDON DISTRICT DELIVERIES, PROVINCIAL, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN MORNING MAILS, AND ADDITIONAL DAY MAILS.

Pillar Boxes.	Receiving Houses.	Charing Cross Branch Office.	At Western Central District Office, 122, High Holborn.		Approximate time of Delivery according to distance from District Office.			Provincial, Colonial, and Foreign Mails.
			For dispatch to other Districts and G.P.	For delivery in Western Central District.	Within the Western Central District.	Within Town limits generally.	In the Suburbs.	
5 0 a.m.	9 0 p.m.	5 0 a.m.	4 0 a.m.	—	—	—	—	For Irish, French, and Continental Day Mails.
5 0 a.m.	9 0 p.m.	5 0 a.m. for London District 7 15 a.m. for G.P.	5 0 a.m. for London District 7 15 a.m. for G.P.	7 0 a.m.	8 to 9	8 to 9	9 to 11	For Morning Mails by Great Northern, Great Western, Midland, and North Western lines, by Brighton and South Coast, Great Eastern (via Ipswich), North Kent, South Eastern, and South Western lines, and for Colonial and Foreign Mails, via Southampton.
—	—	7 15 a.m.	7 15 a.m.	9 0 a.m.	10 to 10	10 to 10	—	For Morning Mails by Great Eastern Railway (via Cambridge line), and for Delivery the same Evening at Birmingham, Lichfield, Skipton, and Wolverhampton, and to Callers only at Leicester and Nottingham.
8 30 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	9 15 a.m.	9 45 a.m.	10 to 11	10 to 11	* 11 to 12	For Delivery the same Evening at Dover, Folkestone, Hastings, Tunbridge, and Tunbridge Wells.
10 0 a.m.	10 0 a.m.	10 0 a.m.	10 30 a.m.	11 0 a.m.	11 30 to 12 30	12 to 1	—	For Delivery the same Evening at Abingdon, Bath, Berkeley, Bristol, Coventry, Dursley, Henley-on-Thames, Leamington, Maidenhead, Northampton, Oxford, Reading, Rugby, Southampton, Tamworth, and Uxbridge.
11 0 a.m.	11 0 a.m.	11 0 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	12 0 noon	12 30 to 1 30	1 to 2	1 30 to 4	For Delivery the same Evening at Aylesbury, Banbury, Bedford, Berkhamstead, Hemel Hempstead, Leighton Buzzard, St. Albans, Stoney Stratford, Thame, and Watford.
12 0 noon	12 0 noon	12 0 noon	12 30 p.m.	1 0 p.m.	1 30 to 2 30	2 to 3	—	For Delivery the same Evening at Ashford, Chatham, Dartford, Epsom, Farnborough Station, Gravesend, Guildford, Maidstone, Portsmouth, Rochester, Windsor, and Worthing, and to Callers only at Esher.
1 0 p.m.	1 0 p.m.	1 0 p.m.	1 30 p.m.	2 0 p.m.	2 30 to 3 30	3 to 4	—	For Delivery the same Evening at Brighton.
2 0 p.m.	2 0 p.m.	2 0 p.m.	2 30 p.m.	3 0 p.m.	3 30 to 4 30	4 to 5	4 30 to 6	
3 0 p.m.	3 0 p.m.	3 0 p.m.	3 30 p.m.	4 0 p.m.	4 30 to 5 30	5 to 6	—	
4 0 p.m.	4 0 p.m.	4 0 p.m.	4 30 p.m.	5 0 p.m.	5 30 to 6 30	6 to 7	6 30 to 9	
5 0 p.m.	5 0 p.m.	5 0 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	6 0 p.m.	7 to 8	7 to 8	* 7 30 to 8 30	
6 0 p.m.	6 0 p.m.	6 0 p.m.	6 30 p.m.	—	—	8 to 9	{ 8 30 to 9 30 within 6 miles next morning beyond 6 miles }	
—	—	6 45 p.m.	—	7 30 p.m.	8 to 9	—	—	
9 0 p.m.	9 0 p.m.	9 0 p.m.	10 0 p.m.	—	8 to 9 next morning	8 to 9 next morning	9 to 11 next morning	For Mid-day arrival at Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford (Yorkshire), Chester, Coventry, Holyhead, Huddersfield, Leamington, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Rochdale, Rugby, Salisbury, Southampton, Wolverhampton, and Worcester.

The Town Delivery, marked thus †, includes the Letters arriving by the Irish and French Night Mails, and those collected in the nearer Suburbs at 6.30 a.m.
The Suburban Deliveries, marked thus *, are made at places within the Four Mile Circle only; and that marked † at places within the Six-Mile Circle only.

FOR THE PROVINCIAL, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN EVENING MAILS.

	Ordinary Letters.				Registered Letters.	
	Without Fee.	If bearing an extra 1d. Stamp.	If bearing 2d. extra in Stamps.	If bearing 2d. extra in Stamps, and for a Town served by the Great Western, North Western and Midland Lines.	On payment of the ordinary Fee.	On payment of an additional Fee of 4d.
Pillar Boxes	5 0 p.m.	6 0 p.m.	—	—	—	—
Receiving Houses	5 30 p.m.	6 0 p.m.	—	—	5 0 p.m.	—
Charing Cross Branch Office	6 0 p.m.	6 45 p.m.	7 15 p.m.	—	* 7 45 p.m.	6 0 p.m.
Chief District Office, 122, High Holborn	6 0 p.m.	6 45 p.m.	7 15 p.m.	* 7 45 p.m.	—	5 30 p.m.

* Letters intended for this Dispatch must be taken to the Counter, if dropped in the Letter Box they will not be forwarded by the outgoing Mail.
With a few exceptions, Newspapers, Book Packages, &c., must be posted half an hour earlier than Letters, both at the Receiving Houses and at the Chief District Office. Letters only may be posted in the Pillar Boxes.
The 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. Collections are not made from the Letter Box at Somerset House.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKERS.

LONDON.

Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), 35, Nicholas-lane, E.C.
 Albion Bank (Limited), Moorgate-street, and 16, West Smithfield, E.C.
 Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited), 5, Lothbury, E.C.
 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Bank of British North America, 7, St. Helen's-place, E.C.
 Bank of England, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and Burlington-gardens, W.
 Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Bank of Hindustan, 16, Cornhill, E.C.
 Bank of London, 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and 450, West Strand, W.C.
 Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Bank of Victoria, 3, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Barnett, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Biddulph, Cocks, and Co., 43, Charing-cross, S.W.
 Biggerstaff, W. and J., 63, West Smithfield, E.C., and 6, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N.W.
 Bosanquet, Franks, and Co., 73, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Brooks and Co., 81, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, E.C.
 City Bank, Threadneedle-street, corner of Finch-lane, E.C.
 Call, Sir W. P., Marten, and Co., 25, Old Bond-street, W.
 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 20, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.
 Commercial Bank of India, 4, Princes-street, E.C.
 Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, 35, Cornhill, E.C.
 Consolidated Bank (Limited), 7, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
 Continental Bank (Limited), 67, Cornhill, E.C.
 Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, W.C.
 Cunliffe, Roger, Son, and Co., 24, Bucklersbury, E.C.
 Cunliffes and Co., 24, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Delhi Bank (Limited), 76, King William-street, E.C.
 Dimsdale, Drewett, and Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C.
 Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing-cross, S.W.
 East London Bank, 40, Lombard-street, and 97, High-street, Whitechapel, E.C.
 English and Swedish Bank, 103, Gresham House, E.C.
 English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.
 European Bank, 83, King William-street, E.C.
 Fullers, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Glyn, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.
 Hallett, Osmoney, and Co., 14, Great George-street, S.W.
 Hanburys and Lloyds, 60, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James-street, S.W.
 Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, E.C., and 2, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N.W.
 Hoare, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, S.W.
 Imperial Bank, 6, Lothbury, E.C.
 Imperial Ottoman Bank, Bank-buildings, E.C.
 Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street, City, E.C.
 Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield, E.C., and 11, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N.W.
 London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-street, E.C.
 London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, E.C.; Albert-gate, S.W.; 6, Berkeley-place, Edgware-road, W.; 441, Oxford-street, W.; 21, Hanover-square, W.; 19, High-street, Islington, N.; High-street, Kensington, W.; James-street, Covent Garden, W.C.; Bank-buildings, 187, Shoreditch, N.E., and Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.
 London Joint Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street, Mansion House, E.C., and 69, Pall-mall, S.W.
 London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.; 1, St. James's-square, S.W.; 213, High-Holborn, W.C.; 3, Wellington-street, Borough, S.E.; 87, White-chapel, High-street, E.; 4, Stratford-place, W., and 17, Strand, W.C.
 London and South African Bank, 10, King William-street, E.C.
 London Bank of Scotland, 24, Old Jewry, E.C.
 Martin and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C., and 36, Oxford-street, W.
 National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-street, E.C., and Gloucester-gardens, Bayswater.
 National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.
 New Zealand Bank, 38, New Broad-street, E.C.
 Oriental Bank Corporation, South Sea House, E.C.
 Olding, Osborne, and Co., 29, Clements-lane, E.C.
 Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), 65, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Praed and Co., 189, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Prescott, Grote, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
 Price, Sir Charles, Marryatt, and Co., 3, King William-street, E.C.
 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
 Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East, S.W.
 Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Royal Bank of India, 13, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 Seide, Punjab, and Delhi Bank (Limited), 80, King William-street, E.C.
 Scott, Sir Claude, and Co., 1, Cavendish-square, W.
 Smith, Elder, and Co., 45, Pall-mall, S.W.
 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, E.C.
 South Australian Banking Company, 54, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 South-Western, Regent-street, W., and High-street, Camden Town.
 Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
 Standard Bank of British South Africa, 90, Cannon-street, E.C.
 Stevenson, Salt, and Sons, 20, Lombard-street, E.C.
 Surde, J. and W. S., 41, West Smithfield, E.C., and 8, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N.W.
 Twining and Co., 215, Strand, W.C.
 Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-street, E.C.
 Union Bank of Ireland (Limited), 52, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Mansion House, E.C.; Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.; 4, Pall-mall East, S.W., and Fleet-street, E.C.
 Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20, Birch-lane, E.C.
 Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL.

ALLIANCE (Limited), 22, Albany DRAWN ON IN LONDON.
 L-ruel Bamed and Co. Branch, 5, Lothbury.
 Heywood, Sons' and Co. Prescott and Co.
 J. E. Kneeshaw Heywood and Co.
 Bank of Liverpool Glyn, Mills, Curries and Co.
 Branch Bank of England Glyn and Co.
 Liverpool Commercial Banking Company Bank of England.
 Manchester and Liverpool Discount Bank, Com. Williams and Co.
 North and South Wales Bank Smith and Co.
 Royal Bank of Liverpool London and Westminster Bank.
 Edwin L. Samuel London Joint Stock Bank.
 Liverpool Union Bank Union Bank of London.
 National Bank of Liverpool Samuel and Co.
 Bank of London.
 Barnett and Co.

MANCHESTER.

James Sewell Union Bank of London.
 Bank of Manchester London Joint Stock Bank.
 Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co. Cunliffes and Co.
 Heywood and Co. Agra and Masterman.
 Loyd, Entwistle, and Co. London and Westminster.
 Branch Bank of England Bank of England.
 Manchester and County Bank Union Bank of London.
 Manchester and Liverpool Disc. Bank, Comp. Smith and Co.
 Manchester and Salford Bank Williams and Co.
 National Provincial Bank of England London and Westminster Bank.
 Union Bank of Manchester Glyn and Co.

BIRMINGHAM.

Lloyds and Co. Hanburys and Lloyds.
 J. Lewis Moillet and Co. Roberts and Co.
 Birmingham Banking Company Glyn and Co.
 Birmingham and Midland Bank Union Bank of London.
 Birmingham Town and District Banking Company Barclay and Co., and Bank of London.
 Branch Bank of England Bank of England.
 National Provincial Bank of England London and Westminster Bank.

DUBLIN.

Ball and Co. Ransom and Co.
 Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co. Williams and Co.
 Robert Gray and Co. Glyn and Co.
 J. B. Kennedy and Co. Glyn and Co.
 Provincial Bank of Ireland Spooner and Co.
 D. La Touch and Co. Puget and Co.
 Hibernian Joint Stock Banking Company Barnett and Co.
 Bank of Ireland Coutts and Co., Bk. of England.
 National Bank Head Office, 13, Old Broad-st.
 Royal Bank of Ireland London and Westminster Bank.
 Ulster Banking Company London and Westminster Bank.
 Prescott and Co.

EDINBURGH.

Bank of Scotland Coutts and Co., Smith and Co., and Bank of England.
 City of Glasgow Bank London Joint Stock Bank.
 Commercial Bank of Scotland Coutts and Co.
 British Linen Company (Smith and Co., and Bank of England).
 Union Bank of Scotland Barclay and Co., Coutts and Co., and Glyn and Co.
 Clydesdale Banking Company Barnett and Co.
 Royal Bank of Scotland London and Westminster Bank.
 National Bank of Scotland Bank of England and Coutts and Co.
 Union Bank of London, Branch, 21, Finch-lane.

GLASGOW.

British Linen Company Smith, Payne and Co.
 City of Glasgow Bank London Joint Stock Bank.
 Clydesdale Bank Company London and Westminster Bank.
 National Bank of Scotland Glyn and Co.
 Royal Bank of Scotland (Coutts and Co., and Bank of England).
 Union Bank of Scotland Glyn and Co.
 North British Bank Union Bank of London.

BRISTOL.

West of England and South Wales Disc. Bank Glyn and Co.
 Sir William Miles and Co. Barnett and Co.
 Baillie, Cave, and Co. Prescott and Co.
 Stacey's Banking Company Roberts and Co.
 National Provincial Bank of England London and Westminster Bank.
 Branch Bank of England Bank of England.

BRADFORD.

Bradford Banking Company London and Westminster.
 Harris and Co. Barnett and Co.
 Bradford Commercial Banking Company Glyn and Co.
 Yorkshire Banking Company Williams and Co.

LEEDS.

Beckett and Co. Glyn and Co.
 Wm. Williams, Brown, and Co. Brown, Jansen, and Co.
 Branch Bank of England Bank of England.
 Yorkshire Banking Company Williams and Co.

HULL.

Hull Banking Company Barclay and Co.
 Branch Bank of England Bank of England.
 Peases, Hoare, and Pease Glyn and Co.
 Smith, Brothers, and Co. Smith and Co.
 Yorkshire Banking Company Williams and Co.

MAY.



Bluebottle.
Sweetbriar.
Dog Violet.
Apple Blossom.
Rock Cistus.
Corn Marigold.
Everlasting Pea.
Bladder Lychnis.
Ragged Robin.
Ivy-leaved Bellflower.
Yellow Vetch.

WILD FLOWERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.			
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.			Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.			Liverpool Dock.		
				H. M.	M. S.				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		O'Clock.	1	2	3		O'Clock.	9	10	11	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	Th	<i>St. Philip and St. James</i>	4 35	3 2	7 21	8 59	5 34					15				2 58	3 15	—	0 13	121
2	W	<i>Invention of the Cross</i>	4 33	3 9	7 23	9 54	6 10					16				3 31	3 44	0 30	0 46	122
3	Th	Jamaica discovered, 1495	4 31	3 16	7 24	10 44	6 53					17				4 0	4 17	0 59	1 15	123
4	F	Seringapatam taken by storm, 1799	4 29	3 23	7 26	11 30	7 40					18				4 32	4 48	1 32	1 47	124
5	S	Hamburg burnt, 1842	4 28	3 28	7 27	Morn.	8 34					19				5 6	5 25	2 3	2 21	125
6	S	ROGATION SUNDAY	4 26	3 34	7 29	0 11	9 34					20				5 44	6 7	2 40	2 59	126
7	M	Napoleon I. made Consul, 1802	4 24	3 38	7 30	0 46	10 38					21				6 30	6 55	3 22	3 45	127
8	Th	Easter Term ends	4 22	3 42	7 32	1 18	11 47					22				7 23	7 56	4 10	4 38	128
9	W	Schiller died, 1805	4 21	3 45	7 33	1 48	Aftern.					23				8 34	9 12	5 11	5 49	129
10	Th	<i>Ascension Day.</i> Holy Thurs- day	4 19	3 48	7 35	2 16	2 13					24				9 48	10 25	6 27	7 3	130
11	F	Spenser Perceval assassinated, 1812	4 17	3 50	7 36	2 42	3 31					25				11 0	11 33	7 40	8 15	131
12	S	Lord Stratford beheaded, 1641	4 15	3 52	7 38	3 15	4 52					26				—	Noon.	8 48	9 15	132
13	S	SUNDAY AFT. ASCENSION	4 14	3 53	7 39	3 46	6 12					27				0 26	0 51	9 41	10 6	133
14	M	Cambridge Term divides. First Publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 1842	4 12	3 53	7 41	4 24	7 31					28				1 16	1 42	10 31	10 57	134
15	Th		4 11	3 53	7 42	5 8	8 44					29				2 3	2 28	11 18	11 43	135
16	W	Battle of Albuera, 1811	4 10	3 52	7 44	6 1	9 49					30				2 52	3 16	—	0 7	136
17	Th	Jenner born, 1749	4 8	3 51	7 45	7 1	10 43					31				3 41	4 5	0 31	0 56	137
18	F	Oxford Easter Term ends	4 6	3 49	7 47	8 8	11 29					1				4 28	4 51	1 20	1 43	138
19	S	Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536	4 5	3 47	7 48	9 27	Morn.					2				5 15	5 40	2 6	2 30	139
20	S	PENTECOST. WHIT.SUN.	4 4	3 44	7 49	10 26	0 5					3				6 5	6 32	2 55	3 20	140
21	M	Death of Harley, Earl of Oxford, 1724, Collector of Harleian MSS.	4 3	3 41	7 50	11 35	0 37					4				7 1	7 30	3 47	4 16	141
22	Th	Trinity Term commences	4 2	3 37	7 52	Aftern.	1 5					5				8 1	8 36	4 45	5 16	142
23	W	Sir J. Franklin's departure, 1845 [Ember Week]	4 0	3 32	7 53	1 44	1 30					6				9 14	9 48	5 51	6 29	143
24	Th	Birth of Queen Victoria, 1819	3 59	3 27	7 55	2 48	1 51					7				10 17	10 49	7 3	7 32	144
25	F	Princess Helena born, 1846	3 58	3 22	7 56	3 51	2 17					8				11 21	11 49	8 4	8 36	145
26	S	<i>St. Augustine</i>	3 57	3 16	7 58	4 53	2 40					9				—	0 16	9 4	9 31	146
27	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 56	3 10	7 59	5 54	3 6					10				0 40	1 0	9 55	10 15	147
28	M	William Pitt born, 1759	3 55	3 38	0	6 53	3 36					11				1 21	1 40	10 36	10 55	148
29	Th	Restoration of King Charles II.	3 54	2 55	8	1 7 49	4 10					12				1 58	2 15	11 13	11 30	149
30	W	Joan of Arc burnt, 1431	3 53	2 48	2	8 42	4 49					13				2 32	2 50	11 47	—	150
31	Th	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	3 52	2 39	8	9 30	5 35					14				3 7	3 25	0 5	0 22	151



"THE NOTE AND THE NOSEGAY."—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

TRANSFER AND DIVIDEND DAYS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT AND BANK STOCK.		Days of Transfer.		Dividends Due.	
Stock.					
Bank Stock .. .. .	.. .. .	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.	}	April 5, Oct. 10.	
Three per Cent Reduced .. .. .	.. .. .			April 5, Oct. 10.	
New Three per Cent Annuities .. .. .	.. .. .			April 5, Oct. 10.	
Five per Cent New .. .. .	.. .. .			Jan. 5, July 5.	
Three per Cent Consols .. .. .	.. .. .			Jan. 5, July 5.	
Annuities, 30 years, ending April 5, 1885				April 5, Oct. 10.	
New Two-and-a-Half per Cent Annuities				Jan. 5, July 5.	
New Three-and-a-Half per Cent Annuities				Jan. 5, July 5.	

The private transfer days are Mondays and Saturdays.

Life Annuities, if transferred between Jan. 5 and April 4, or between July 5 and Oct. 9, payable Jan. 5 and July 5. If transferred between April 5 and July 4, or between Oct. 10 and Jan. 4, payable April 5 and Oct. 10. Transferred at the National Debt Office, Old Jewry.

The dividends are paid to the public three days after the dates named; if a Sunday intervene, four days after.

Hours for buying and selling, ten to one; and transferring, eleven to half-past two; for accepting, nine to three; payment of dividends, nine to three.

Transfer books in the respective offices at the Bank of England are closed at one o'clock on Saturdays.

Tickets for preparing the transfer of stock must be given in at the Bank of England before one o'clock. Private transfers may be made Mondays and Saturdays, by paying 2s. 6d. extra for each transfer. Expenses of transfer in Bank stock for £25 and under, 9s.; above that sum, 12s.

Powers of attorney for the sale or transfer of stock to be left at the bank, &c., for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving dividends, they may be presented at the time the first dividend is payable.

Probates of wills, letters of administration, and other proofs of decease, must be left at the bank, &c., for registration, for two or three days, exclusive of holidays.

No addition of stock can be made to any account, whether such account be in a single name or in joint names, in which the decease, either of the individual or of any one party, if a joint account, has taken place. The decease should be proved as soon as practicable.

Vote at Meeting of Bank Proprietors: The previous unaltered possession of £500 Bank Stock for six months clear entitles a proprietor to vote.

EAST INDIA STOCK PAYABLE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Days of Transfer.		Days of Transfer.		Days of Transfer.	
India Four per Cent Transfer Loan	Tuesday, Wednesday,	India Promissory Note Loan	Thursday, Friday.	India Four per Cent Transfer Loan	April 25, Oct. 25
India Five per Cent Loan	.. .. .	India Five per Cent Loan	.. .. .	India Five per Cent Loan	Jan. 5, July 5.
India Debentures	.. .. .	India Debentures	.. .. .	India Debentures	Feb. 16, Aug. 16.
India Bonds	.. .. .	India Bonds	.. .. .	India Bonds	April 8, Oct. 8.
					March 31, Sep. 30

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN 1865, IN THE 28TH AND 29TH YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

* * *The figure before each act denotes the chapter, and the date after each act records the exact time of passing.*

1. An act to amend certain clerical errors in the 27 and 28 Vic., c. 89, the Civil Bill Courts Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1864. March 3.
2. An act to extend the powers now vested in justices of the peace to grant licenses to deal in game to the divisional magistrates within the police district of Dublin metropolis. March 27.
3. An act for the protection of inventions and designs exhibited at certain industrial exhibitions in the United Kingdom. March 27.
4. An act to supply the sum of £175,650 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1865. March 27.
5. An act for the incorporation of the territories of British Kaffraria with the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. March 27.
6. An act for the protection of inventions and designs exhibited at the Dublin International Exhibition for the year 1865. March 27.
7. An act to confirm a provisional order under the 25 and 26 Vic., c. 101, the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, relating to the burgh of Perth. April 7.
8. An act to amend the 11 and 12 Vic., c. 98, the Election Petitions Act 1848, in certain particulars. April 7.
9. An act to allow affirmations and declarations to be made instead of oaths in all civil and criminal proceedings in Scotland. April 7.
10. An act to supply the sum of £15,900,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1865. April 7.
11. An act for punishing mutiny and desertion and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters. April 7.
12. An act for the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore. April 7.
13. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under the 26 and 27 Vic., c. 88, the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Act (Ireland), 1863, and the act amending the same. April 7.
14. An act to make better provision for the naval defence of the colonies. April 7.
15. An act to extend to Jan. 1, 1866, the term for granting fresh letters patent for the high courts in India, and to make further provision respecting the territorial jurisdiction of the said courts. April 7.
16. An act to make further provision for the management of the unredeemed public debt in Ireland, and for the reduction of the interest payable on certain sums advanced by the Bank of Ireland for the public service. April 7.
17. An act to enlarge the powers of the Governor-General of India in Council at meetings for making laws and regulations, and to amend the law respecting the territorial limits of the several presidencies and lieutenant-governorships in India. May 9.
18. An act for amending the law of evidence and practice on criminal trials. May 9.
19. An act to extend the period for borrowing the sum authorised to be raised under the Metropolitan Main Drainage Extension Act, 1863. May 9.
20. An act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. May 9. This act incloses Maerbach-hill, Herefordshire; Elmly Lovett, Elmbridge, and Broad Heath-common, or Hanley Heath, Worcestershire; Helmsly-common and Trumfield, Yorkshire; Ashby-Windermere, Westmorland; Donhead St. Mary, Wilts; Gamlesby Fell, Cumberland; Reepharn Moor, Lincolnshire; Epsom-common fields, Surrey; Llawrbante and Abernant, Carmarthenshire; and Fulmer-common, Bucks.
21. An act to amend the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857. May 9.
22. An act to amend the acts relating to the Scottish herring fisheries. May 9.
23. An act to confirm a provisional order under "The Land Drainage Act, 1861." May 9.
24. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Bridlington, Brighouse, Burnley, Healey, Shipley, Wallingford, Llangollen, Ormskirk, Swansea, Tormoham, and Lockwood. May 9.
25. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Derby, Ramsgate, Oswestry, Bury, Heap, Cockermouth, Matlock Bath, and Bromsgrove. May 9.
26. An act to provide for superannuation allowances to officers of unions in Ireland. May 26.
27. An act to empower committees of both Houses of Parliament to award costs in certain cases of private bills. May 26.
28. An act to authorise certain payments out of the land revenues of the Crown to provide compensation for certain claims in the Isle of Man. May 26.
29. An act for raising the sum of £1,000,000 Exchequer bonds for the service of the year 1865. May 26.
30. An act to grant certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue. May 26.
31. An act to enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire additional lands for improving the site of the new public offices in Downing-street and the approaches thereto. June 2.
32. An act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to acquire additional lands for improving the site of the Indian Office and the approaches thereto. June 2.
33. An act to repeal the 6 Anne, c. 11, an act of the Parliament of Ireland for explaining and amending the several acts against tories, robbers, and rapparees. June 2.
34. An act to make the 27 and 28 Vic., c. 116, the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, perpetual. June 2.
35. An act to amend the law relating to the Police Superannuation Funds in counties and boroughs. June 2.
36. An act to amend the law relating to the registration of county voters, and to the powers and duties of Revising Barristers in certain cases. June 2.
37. An act to make better provision respecting the transaction of County Business and the administration of justice at Quarter Sessions in the county of Sussex, and to confirm certain proceedings of the Justices of the said county. June 2.
38. An act to authorise the alteration of the time for holding statutory meetings of Commissioners of Supply in Scotland. June 19.
39. An act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. June 19. This act incloses Llangeler, Pemboyr, and Khrudin, Carmarthenshire; Bradwell, Derbyshire; East Knoyle, Wilts; Hartley-Wintney, Chidden Down, and Anthill-common, Hants; Longsleddale, Westmorland; Longville-common,

and Gravehunger Moss, Salop; Selston, Notts; Brockcomb-common, and Blagrove Moor, Devonshire; Chipping-Wycombe, Bucks; Brumby-commons and Brumby Moors, Lincolnshire; Nuthurst, Sussex; Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire; Addingham, Yorkshire; Bootle and Waberthwaite, Cumberland; Cefnillys, Radnorshire; Roughton, Norfolk; and Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch, Merionethshire.

40. An act to extend to the Court of Chancery of the county palatine of Lancaster certain of the provisions of the 23 and 24 Vic., c. 147, intitled "An Act to give to Trustees, Mortgagees, and Others certain Powers now commonly inserted in Settlements, Mortgages, and Wills." June 19.
41. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Sheffield, Bradford, and Gloucester. June 19.
42. An act for facilitating the annexation of tithes to district churches. June 19.
43. An act to provide for the security of property of married women separated from their husbands in Ireland. June 19.
44. An act for confirming a provisional order made by the Board of Trade under "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," relating to the pilotage of the River Tyne.
45. An act to provide for the collection, by means of stamps, of fees payable in the superior Courts of Law at Westminster and in the offices belonging thereto. June 19.
46. An act to amend the making of lists and ballots for the militia of the United Kingdom. June 19.
47. An act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances, in certain cases, to subaltern officers, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, and surgeons' mates of the militia; and to authorise the employment of non-commissioned officers. June 19.
48. An act to supply means towards defraying the expenses of providing courts of justice and the various offices belonging thereto, and for other purposes. June 19.
49. An act to enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire a site for the erection and concentration of courts of justice and of the various offices belonging to the same. June 19.
50. An act for regulating the keeping of dogs, and for the protection of sheep and other property from dogs, in Ireland. June 19.
51. An act to enable the Admiralty to contract for certain works in connection with the extension of her Majesty's dockyards. June 29.
52. An act to amend "The Drainage and Improvement of Lands Acts (Ireland)," and to afford further facilities for the purposes thereof. June 29.
53. An act to confirm a provisional order under "The Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863," and the act amending the same. June 29.
54. An act to alter to the 1st of February and the 1st of October the days between which pheasants may not be killed in Ireland. June 29.
55. An act to empower the University of Oxford to make statutes as to the Vinerian foundation in that University. June 29.
56. An act to provide for the better prevention of trespass in Scotland. June 29.
57. An act to amend certain provisions in "The Ecclesiastical Leasing Act, 1858." June 29.
58. An act for confirming, with amendments, certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Carrickfergus, Hastings, Maldon, Northam, and Shanklin. June 29.
59. An act for confirming, with amendments, a provisional order made by the Board of Trade under "The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," relating to the pilotage of the port of Sunderland. June 29.
60. An act to render owners of dogs in England and Wales liable for injuries to cattle and sheep. June 29.
61. An act for providing a further sum towards defraying the expenses of constructing fortifications for the protection of the Royal arsenals and dockyards and the ports of Dover and Portland, and of creating a central arsenal. June 29.
62. An act to provide for the exemption of churches and chapels in Scotland from poor rates. June 29.
63. An act to remove doubts as to the validity of colonial laws. June 29.
64. An act to remove doubts respecting the validity of certain marriages contracted in her Majesty's possessions abroad. June 29.
65. An act to explain "The Defence Act, 1860." June 29.
66. An act to allow the charging of the excise duty on malt according to the weight of the grain used. June 29.
67. An act to amend the acts relating to the harbour of Kingstown. June 29.
68. An act to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England to grant superannuation allowances to persons employed in their service. June 29.
69. An act further to amend and render more effectual the law for providing fit houses for the beneficed clergy, and for other purposes. June 29.
70. An act to alter the distribution of the constabulary force in Ireland and to make better provision for the police force in the borough of Belfast. June 29.
71. An act to amend the acts for the establishment of a National Gallery in Dublin. June 29.
72. An act to make better provision respecting wills of seamen and marines of the Royal Navy and Marines. June 29.
73. An act for regulating the payment of naval and marine pay and pensions. June 29.
74. An act to enable her Majesty's Secretary of State for the War Department to lay down and use a tramway or temporary railway across certain public roads in Devonshire. June 29.
75. An act for facilitating the more useful application of sewage in Great Britain and Ireland. June 29.
76. An act for confirming, with amendments, certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Girvan, Movagissey, and Stornoway. June 29.
77. An act to amend the 27 and 28 Vic., c. 64, commonly called "The Public House Closing Act, 1864." June 29. By this act power is given to justices to grant licenses, in certain cases, to licensed victuallers and refreshment-house keepers, suspending the obligation of closing their houses between two and four o'clock in the morning.
78. An act to enable certain companies to issue mortgage debentures founded on securities upon or affecting land, and to make provision for the registration of such mortgage debentures and securities. June 29.
79. An act to provide for the better distribution of the charge for the relief of the poor in unions. June 29.
80. An act to explain and amend "The Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853," and "The Lunacy Act Amendment Act, 1862," with reference to counties of towns which have Courts of Quarter Sessions, but no Recorder. June 29.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

81. An act to render valid marriages heretofore solemnised in the chapel of ease, called Saint James-the-Greater Chapel, Eastbury, in the parish of Lamborne, in the county of Berks. July 5.
82. An act to amend "The Endowment and Augmentation of Small Benefices (Ireland) Act, 1860." July 5.
83. An act for further regulating the use of locomotives on turnpike or other roads for agricultural and other purposes. July 5.
84. An act to amend the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860, and to explain the 52 and 77 secs. of the said act. July 5.
85. An act to amend the laws relating to procurators in Scotland. July 5.
86. An act to amend the law of Partnership. July 5.
87. An act to enable her Majesty's Postmaster-General to acquire a site for the extension of the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, in the city of London. July 5.
88. An act for the recording of titles to land in Ireland. July 5.
89. An act to provide for the better government of Greenwich Hospital and the more beneficial application of the revenues thereof. July 5.
90. An act for the establishment of a fire brigade within the metropolis. July 5.
91. An act to confirm certain provincial orders made under the 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 28, an act to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts. July 5.
92. An act to shorten the time for the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Ayr district of burghs. July 5.
93. An act to consolidate the offices of Comptroller General of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts, and for other purposes. July 5.
94. An act to amend the carriers act, the 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Wm. IV. c. 68. July 5.
95. An act to amend the law relating to the duties on sugar and the drawbacks on those duties. July 5.
96. An act to amend the laws relating to the inland revenue. July 5.
97. An act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for such purposes respectively. July 5.
98. An act to allow British compounded spirits to be warehoused upon drawback. July 5.
99. An act to confer on the county courts a limited jurisdiction in equity. July 5.
100. An act to transfer from the Admiralty to the Board of Trade powers and duties relative to certain harbours. July 5.
101. An act for authorising transferable debentures to be charged upon land in Ireland. July 5.
102. An act to amend the 20 and 21 Vic., c. 73, an act for the abatement of the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in Scotland, and the 24 and 25 Vic., c. 17, an act to amend the said act. July 5.
103. An act to provide for the discontinuance of a separate court of quarter sessions and a separate gaol in the borough of Falmouth. July 5.
104. An act to amend the procedure and practice in Crown suits in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, and for other purposes. July 5.
105. An act to continue the Poor-Law Board till the 23rd of July, 1866, and to the end of the then next Session of Parliament. July 5.
106. An act to authorise loans in aid of the construction of docks in British possession. July 5.
107. An act to continue till the 1st of November, 1866, certain turnpike acts in Great Britain. July 5.
108. An act to confirm certain provisional orders under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Nottingham, Rusholme, Plymouth, Redcar, Cardiff, Kingston-on-Hull, Guildford, Ramsgate, Ryde, Worthington, and Oxford, and for other purposes relative to certain districts under the said act. July 5.
109. An act for transferring the Ulster Canal to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. July 5.
110. An act to confirm a certain provisional order under "The Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the Hastings district. July 5.
111. An act to regulate the disposal of money and effects under the control of the Admiralty belonging to deceased officers, seamen, and marines of the Royal Navy and Marines, and other persons. July 5.
112. An act to repeal certain enactments relating to powers of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and to various matters under the control of the Admiralty. July 5.
113. An act to authorise the payment of retiring-pensions to Colonial Governors. July 5.
114. An act for confirming, with amendments, certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under "The General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861," relating to Eastbourne, Clevedon, Herne Bay, Llandrillo, and Pensarn. July 5.
115. An act to amend The Naval Discipline Act, 1864. July 5.
116. An act to explain The Foreign Jurisdiction Act. July 5.
117. An act to regulate the appointment of a Vicar or Incumbent to the vicarage of the parish church of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester. July 5.
118. An act to continue and amend the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1856. July 5.
119. An act for continuing various expiring acts. July 5.
120. An act to amend the acts relating to the preservation and improvement of Harwich Harbour. July 5.
121. An act to amend "The Salmon Fishery Act, 1861." July 5.
122. An act to amend the law as to the subscriptions and declarations to be made, and oaths to be taken, by the clergy of the Established Church of England and Ireland. July 5.
123. An act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the surplus of ways and means to the service of the year ending March 31, 1866, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. July 6.
124. An act for consolidating certain enactments relating to the Admiralty. July 6.
125. An act for the regulation of dockyard ports. July 6.
126. An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to prisons. July 6.
127. An act to amend the law relating to small penalties. July 6.

* * * There are 382 local and personal acts, the large majority of which relate to railways. Of these acts, C 3 enables the Metropolitan Board of Works to open a new street in Whitechapel, and to remove Middle-row, Holborn; and C 258 is an act for making a railway from near the Waterloo station of the London and South-Western Railway to Whitehall. There are nine private acts printed, and one private act not printed.

RATES OF POSTAGE, MONEY ORDERS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Inland Letters to any part of the United Kingdom, if not exceeding half an ounce, are charged 1d.
Exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce 2d.
" 1 ounce " " 2 ounces 3d.
" 1 1/2 " " " 2 1/2 ounces 4d.

And so on, an additional penny for every additional half an ounce, or fraction of the same.

Unstamped Letters are charged double postage on delivery.
All Letters should be clearly addressed in a plain hand. The stamp should stand above the address, to the right hand of the writer.

If coin be inclosed in a letter, the letter will be charged double the fee of a Registered Letter.

Letters to go the same day into the Country must be put in at the Receiving Houses before half-past five p.m.; at the Branch Offices before six; or with an additional stamp before a quarter to seven. Letters are received at St. Martin's-le-Grand only until seven, by paying one penny extra; and until half-past seven by paying sixpence extra, or by placing stamps to that amount on the letter extra to the postage.

Within the Town Limits there are eleven deliveries daily; the first or general despatch is made from St. Martin's-le-Grand at about 7.30 a.m., and the delivery is generally completed throughout London by nine o'clock. The last despatch is made at 7 p.m., and all letters for this delivery should bear the district initials to ensure delivery.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—Colonial letters, book-packets, &c., except those to Ascension, Vancouver, British Columbia, and Labuan, may be registered upon payment in money of a fee of 6d. over and above the postage. Letters only can be registered to certain foreign countries, but in many cases only to the port of despatch. Inland letters are charged 4d.

Registered Letters for France, and Countries through France, except those sent in the closed Mails to India, &c., are charged a fee equal in all cases to the postage. To Russia, Poland, and Italy, 6d. in addition to 4d. for every 1/2 oz. or fraction thereof. Registered Letters must be posted half an hour previous to ordinary Letters.

Stamped NEWSPAPERS from one Post Town to another within the United Kingdom, free, provided that they are folded with the Stamp outside, and posted within fifteen days of publication. India via Southampton, 2d. Newspapers to the Colonies, whether stamped or unstamped, 1d.; via any Foreign Country, 2d.

MONEY ORDERS are granted and paid at every Post Town in the United Kingdom:—3d. for sums not exceeding £2, and 6d. not exceeding £5, not exceeding £7, 9d., and £10, 1s. The Commission on Money Orders to the Colonies is fourfold these sums, and on Money Orders payable at Malta, or Gibraltar, threefold.

Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the second month, exclusive of the month the Order was issued in, or a fresh commission must be paid; under any circumstances an Order will not be paid after twelve clear months.

In case of the miscarriage or loss of a Money Order, a duplicate is granted on a written application (with the necessary particulars, and inclosing the amount of a second commission in postage-stamps) to the Comptroller of the Money Order Office of the Kingdom where the Original Order was issued.

SAVINGS BANKS have now been established at most of the money-order offices. Deposits are received daily from 1s. upwards, and upon every complete pound yearly interest is given at the rate of £2 10s. per cent.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS.—The Mails are made up for the United States every Saturday evening and Wednesday morning, 1s. Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Mauritius, via Southampton, 20th, M., 6d. 26th via Marseilles, E., 10d. under 1/2 oz. Canada, Thursday, E., 6d. (and Saturday, E., letters via United States, 6d.) Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, 23rd, E. 6d. Cape of Good Hope, 5th, E., 1s. Ceylon (10d.) China, via Marseilles, 1s. 4d. 10th and 26th, E.; via Southampton, 4th and 20th, M., 1s. under 1/2 oz. (Ceylon, 6d.) Egypt and Malta (6d. under 1/2 oz.) India, via Marseilles, 10d. under 1/2 oz. 2d, 10th, 18th, 26th, E., (no Mails to Bombay or the North-West Provinces are forwarded on the 10th and 26th, or 4th and 20th); via Southampton, 4th, 12th, 20th, 27th, M., 6d. Gibraltar, M. and E. via France, 6d. under 1/2 oz. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, alt. Sat. E. (6d.) or via United States, alt. Sat. E. (8d.) Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, alt. Sat. E. 6d. Vancouver Island, (British Columbia), every Saturday, E. via New York, 1s. 2d., West Indies, British, 2nd and 17th M., 1s.

France and the Continent of Europe, via France, twice daily. Belgium and Continent of Europe, via Belgium, daily.

THE BOOK POST.—A Book, unstamped Newspaper (or stamped Newspaper more than fifteen days old), or any number of Books or Printed Letters from one Post Town to another, within the United Kingdom, in a cover open at the ends, not exceeding two feet in length, and not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.; not exceeding 8 oz. 2d.; not exceeding 16 oz. 4d.; and for every additional 8 oz. or fraction thereof, 2d. A Book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed letters, and printed matter of every kind); but no written letter is allowed in any case.

The privileges of the Book Post are now extended to the whole of the British Colonies and Settlements at the following rates:—To Ceylon, East Indies, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Mauritius, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, S. and W. Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, (via Southampton), 4 oz. 4d., 8 oz. 8d., 1 lb. 1s. 4d., 1 1/2 lb. 2s., &c. The weight of each packet to Queensland, or New South Wales is limited to 3 lb. To other places not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., 8 oz. 6d., 1 lb. 1s., 1 1/2 lb. 1s. 6d., &c. Packets to any part of Cape Colony other than Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, or Mossel Bay must be addressed to the care of some one at either of these places.

PATTERN POST.—Between England and France.—1st. The Pattern must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, wearing apparel, medicines, keys, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, whether a money value or other, apart from its mere use as a Pattern. 2nd. The Patterns must bear only the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles. 3rd. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be inclosed in bags of linen, paper, or other material, tied at the neck with string. 4th. Articles such as the following are prohibited: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp-pointed instruments, acids of all kinds, &c.

JUNE.



Dog-Rose.
St. John's Wort.
Honeysuckle.
Poppy.
Geranium.
Convolvulus.
Vetch.
Small Convolvulus.
Corn Sowthistle.
Forget-me-not.
Harebell.

WILD FLOWERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.		Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
								O'Clock.	1 2 3		O'Clock.	9 10 11	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.	
1	F	<i>Nicomede</i>	3 51	2 31	8 4	10 12	6 28				18			3 40	3 57	0 40	0 55	152
2	S	Gordon Riots, 1780	3 51	2 22	8 5	10 49	7 26				19			4 13	4 32	1 12	1 28	153
3	S	1ST SUN. AFTER TRINITY	3 50	2 12	8 6	11 23	8 29				20			4 48	5 8	1 47	2 3	154
4	M	Countess of Blessington died, 1849	3 50	2 28	7 11	11 52	9 35				21			5 27	5 50	2 23	2 42	155
5	Th	<i>Boniface</i>	3 49	1 52	8 8	Morn.	10 45				22			6 13	6 38	3 5	3 28	156
6	W	Cavour died, 1861	3 48	1 42	8 9	0 19	11 57				23			7 4	7 32	3 53	4 19	157
7	Th	Reform Bill passed, 1832	3 47	1 31	8 10	0 45	Aftern.				24			8 4	8 38	4 47	5 19	158
8	F	Seven Bishops sent to the Tower, 1688	3 47	1 19	8 11	1 13	2 28				25			9 15	9 47	5 53	6 30	159
9	S	Crystal Palace opened, 1854	3 46	1 8	8 11	1 43	3 47				26			10 18	10 54	7 2	7 33	160
10	S	2ND SUND. AFT. TRINITY	3 46	0 56	8 12	2 16	5 3				27			11 25	11 56	8 9	8 40	161
11	M	<i>St. Barnabas</i>	3 45	0 44	8 13	2 57	6 20				28			—	0 27	9 11	9 42	162
12	Th	Trinity Term ends	3 45	0 32	8 14	3 44	7 29				29			0 55	1 21	10 10	10 36	163
13	W	Corsica taken, 1767	3 45	0 19	8 15	4 40	8 29				1			1 48	2 13	11 3	11 28	164
14	Th	Battle of Naseby, 1645	3 45	0 7	8 16	5 46	9 21				2			2 40	3 3	11 55	—	165
15	F	T. Campbell (Poet) died, 1844	3 44	Aftern.	8 16	6 55	10 2				3			3 30	3 52	0 18	0 45	166
16	S	Earl Canning died, 1862	3 44	0 19	8 16	8 7	10 37				4			4 15	4 38	1 7	1 30	167
17	S	3RD SUN. AFT. TRINITY	3 44	0 32	8 16	9 17	11 7				5			5 2	5 25	1 53	2 17	168
18	M	Civic Banquet to the allied Sovereigns, 1814	3 44	0 45	8 17	10 36	11 34				6			5 47	6 10	2 40	3 2	169
19	Th	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 44	0 58	8 17	11 32	11 58				7			6 34	7 0	3 25	3 49	170
20	W	Accession of Q. Victoria.	3 44	1 11	8 18	Aftern.	Morn.				8			7 24	7 52	4 15	4 39	171
21	Th	Proclamation [1837]	3 44	1 24	8 18	1 41	0 22				9			8 20	8 52	5 7	5 35	172
22	F	Cambridge Easter Term ends	3 44	1 36	8 18	2 43	0 45				10			9 23	9 56	6 7	6 38	173
23	S		3 45	1 49	8 19	3 46	1 11				11			10 28	11 0	7 11	7 43	174
24	S	4TH S. AFT. TR. Midsummer Day.	3 45	2 28	19	4 46	1 39				12			11 32	—	8 15	8 47	175
25	M	[<i>St. John Baptist</i>]	3 46	2 15	8 19	5 42	2 11				13			0 2	0 27	9 17	9 42	176
26	Th	Memorable Storm over London, 1788	3 46	2 27	8 18	6 37	2 49				14			0 49	1 12	10 4	10 27	177
27	W	Dodd executed, 1777	3 46	2 40	8 18	7 28	3 32				15			1 34	1 54	10 49	11 9	178
28	Th	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838	3 46	2 52	8 18	8 12	4 23				16			2 12	2 30	11 27	11 45	179
29	F	<i>St. Peter</i>	3 47	3 48	18	8 52	5 19				17			2 48	3 6	—	0 3	180
30	S	Argyll beheaded, 1685	3 47	3 16	8 18	9 26	6 21				18			3 23	3 40	0 21	0 38	181



"THE GIRL AND THE BUTTERFLY."—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

SUMMER.

NO class of plants is so remarkable as that in which are included the many and curious forms of orchids. The anomalous structure of the flowers, their amazing variety, and the manner of life proper to most of the species would alone give interest to this race of plants. The representatives of the family that are found in Britain grow like other plants upon the earth; but the tropical forms mostly perch themselves upon the branches of trees, or in the clefts of rocks, procuring their nourishment partly from the atmosphere and partly from the decaying organic matter that casually accumulates about their roots. To denote this existence, and to distinguish them from "parasites," these tree-inhabiting orchids are called "epiphytes." No plants produce blossoms of more rare and transporting beauty, or of figures more fantastic, of colours more delicious, or of colours more rich and vivid. They seem to take pleasure in deviating from all the ordinary types of structure; and in many cases resemble insects, birds, and reptiles, and even quadrupeds and the human figure. Several of these vegetable mimics reside in our own country, England giving us in this respect, as in most others, a miniature representation of the whole world. They are distributed all over the globe, growing in all latitudes but the very coldest and the very driest. In temperate countries like our own they are exclusively terrestrial, and ornament our meadows and marshes with their fairy forms; but in the hot damp woods of the tropics they are chiefly aerial and decorate the trees with natural jewellery. No plants better recompense a florist than do the epiphytic species, nor do any impart so magic a beauty to our hothouses. They require, however, special treatment; they do not mix well usually with other flowers, so that an "orchid house" becomes a distinct necessity when they are to be cultivated. The distinguishing peculiarity of the structure of these wonderful plants is the blending of the filaments of the stamens with the styles and stigmas. The nature of this blending is in itself peculiar, and, in order to understand it, we will quote from a work recently published by Mr. Leo Grindon, lecturer on botany in Manchester, on "British and Garden Botany." He says:—"Being indigenous, the type or plan of the flowers of orchids is ternary. They are generally plain enough in the three sepals; but leaving these, we seem to lose it almost immediately; and, in fact, it is only by observation of the exquisite external structure pointed out by Mr. Darwin, that the ternary structure of the remainder of the flower becomes evident. This keen observer shows us that an orchid flower consists of fifteen elementary parts, many of them in a much modified and confluent condition, and that every one of these fifteen is indicated by a group of vessels (microscopic of course) which runs into it from the general axis." Mr. Darwin's researches on the orchids are of a highly interesting character, and he has perhaps thrown more light on their structure than any but a naturalist of such general information could have done. The facts connected with the life-history of these plants, as set forth by Mr. Darwin, are most extraordinary. He shows that most, if not all, of the British species absolutely require the aid of insects in order that the ovules may be fertilized—in other words that an orchid is incapable of producing ripe seed by virtue of its own powers merely, and that the structure is actually exposed to it; and that were moths and similar insects not to visit these plants when in bloom, they would be sterile. Moths he calls their "marriage priests." Deviations, the most extraordinary from the customary condition and size of the plants, appear to involve no exception to this rule. If the flower be so constructed as to require some special adaptation on the part of an insect the insect is forthcoming. Mr. Darwin makes use of this instance as favouring some of his views with regard to the origin of species. Thirty-six orchidaceous plants are indigenous to Great Britain. In colour they are mostly red or lilac, sometimes white or green, and often beautifully marked. Many of them exhale a pleasant perfume, especially in the evening. Spring is the chief season of their appearance, and a search for them will well repay the collector. A few belong to summer, and the "ladies tresses" to advancing autumn. They grow in woods, meadows, and pastures; in marshes, upon hills, and on grassy banks near the sea. They are not very particular as to soil, so that the place is left undisturbed—the insect-form species, however, are nearly confined to chalk and limestone. The cultivation of tropical orchids under glass houses in England can only be successfully carried out by a careful study of the habits and circumstances of these plants in their native regions. At high mean temperature, and a climate either constantly humid or at least periodically so, are eminently favourable to the production of these plants. When the conditions are favourable, Oriental travellers speak of a whole tree being overrun by a single species; and Henselman assures us that on the Spanish Main he saw the epiphyte, called the Spread Eagle, clasping enormous trees and covering them from top to bottom. It is said that the topmost branches of trees are the favourite positions for these erratic plants, and they may be seen swinging in the air from the top of old patriarchs of the forest or exposed to all the violence of storms in the most elevated position. In the early days of the artificial culture of orchids it was supposed that great heat and moisture were essential to their existence; but it has lately been proved that very many species will do quite as well under "cool treatment;" and from recent satisfactory trials we may expect that not a few will become ere long inhabitants of the conservatory or be seen growing on the parlour table, mingling their exquisite blossoms with those of the fuchsia and the geranium. The specimen given in our Plate—*Dendrobium Devonianum*—belongs to one of the grandest tribes in the great family of orchids; they require considerable heat and moisture during their period of growth, and a season of complete repose in a cool and dry atmosphere. Strong contrasts of seasonal influences will, as a rule, ensure the best results in their growth and their bloom. The other orchid of our bouquet—*Cattleya leopoldi*—is one of a remarkable family, the noble forms and brilliant colour of which distinguish the species as exhibition plants. To grow them well requires care and skill. They thrive best in pots, which may be filled up above the rim on a deep stratum of bits of brick with a mixture of fibry peat and coconut dust, and on the mound so formed the bulbs are planted. Others require blocks or baskets with a little moss. In watering care should be taken not to wet the bulbs, and the roots should have but moderate supplies—sufficient, in fact, to keep the soil moist and no more. The finest species of *Cattleya* have profuse blossoms of two or more shades of deep rich lilac and purple, the lip coloured intensely and faintly fringed. Mr. Grindon, when writing of the uses of plants, says:—"Uses for so large a tribe the orchids can scarcely be said to possess, except that in supplying keys to profounder knowledge of the structure and physiology of plants in general than could possibly be obtained were they absent, they do in fact subserve the highest and grandest of all uses. Any plant that contributes to the advancement of physiological science is in that respect inestimably useful." Economic orchidaceous products are the delicious spice called Vanilla; Salep, prepared from the farinaceous tubers of certain orchids, consisting almost entirely of the chemical principle called Bassorin; and a kind of vegetable glue, made from the roots of the species used for several purposes in Brazil.

We recognise in our Plate the beautiful wax-like flowers of the *Stephanotis*, suitably named from *στέφανος*, a crown, known as the Madagascar chaplet flower, the odour of which wafts out when the hothouse door is opened. As an artificial flower in wax or other material the *Stephanotis* is very successful, and we associate its white, long-tubed, rich-looking flowers with thoughts of bridal veils and orange blossoms, so frequently does it enter into the composition of bouquets and wreaths on such occasions. To the same family as the *Stephanotis* belongs the waxflower, the old-fashioned *Hoya*, which we remember from childhood longing to crush between our fingers, it looked so rich and crisp in its waxy pinkness. The regularity of the furry petals, with a hard and shining star in the centre, moulded to appearance out of the finest porcelain, and a gem of translucent honey depending from it like a drop of dew, scarcely realises one's notion of a living growing plant. The unopened buds of the *Hoya*—thick, flat, and glossy—present the most accurate pentagons in floral nature. No conservatory is complete without a due supply of beautiful foliage, and some plants are esteemed chiefly on account of the elegance and singularity of their leaves. Such are the *Begonias*, natives of the East and West Indies and the Island of Madagascar, and named after Michael Begon, a Frenchman, born in 1638; he was an Intendant of Marine and a promoter of botany. The *Begonias* are under shrubby, rather succulent, and moisture-loving plants. The leaves are alternate, simple, petiolate, usually undivided, but often serrate and for the most part oblique, or larger on one side of the midrib than the other, with a form something like the sea shell called *Halioles*, from which circumstance the species that show this peculiarity well are popularly called "elephant's ears." Many varieties of *Begonia* are cultivated, some having very curiously marked leaves, and some are hairy and of a deep red colour underneath. In other species the leaves are smooth, spotted with white or light green on both surfaces, and shining; while in *Begonia fuchsoides* they are so glossy as to look as if recently oiled. When held between the eye and the light, so as to become transparencies, the leaves of the deep-coloured varieties present an extremely rich appearance, which in many is not lost by being dried. The flowers grow in panicles or corymbs, which are elegantly light and slender, almost always more or less pendulous. The buds are remarkably flat before expansion, resembling little circular shells, slightly convex on the surfaces. In colour they are usually pink or white, rarely red or yellow, and never blue or purple. Most of the species have the stamens and pistils in separate flowers, and occasionally these organs are produced on separate plants. *Begonia parviflora* is a delicate little species, with light green leaves and pure white blossoms, exceedingly pretty for ladies' bouquets. We associate the name of *Rondeletia* with perfumers' shops and delicious scents; yet the flower of this name is equal in perfume to any that is to be found in such emporiums, and has the advantage of being more permanent. *Rondeletia odorata* has flesh-coloured flowers with an orange throat, the flowers being disposed in broad corymbs. Many of the flowers which are included in our Plate can scarcely be cultivated by any but an experienced gardener, with appliances for the purpose, which is a certainly costly. The *Rondeletia* belongs to the coffee tribe of plants—*Cinchonaceae*—a most valuable and extensive family. From its members we have not only the invaluable coffee-tree, but the *heacacuanha* and the *cinchona*, which yields the priceless medicine *quina*. All these plants require special temperatures and care to grow them in British soil; as also do the species of another tropical family, *Melastomaceae*, to which belongs our lovely flower the *Medinilla magnifica*. The blossoms form a grand rose-coloured chandelier, 12 in. to 20 in. in depth, and nearly as wide at the base. No greenhouse is complete without its vine, and we believe it is a fallacy to suppose that grapes will not ripen and grow in the same house with flowers. The one need not to interfere with the other, for at the season when the grapes are thickest and require most heat, and the vine-leaves exclude the light partially from the house, our plants are chiefly out in the open air removed from their winter quarters. Mr. Grindon calls the vine the most "illustrious tree in nature," and tells us that its birthplace is on the shores of the Caspian Sea. The beauty of the foliage of the vine, especially when the sun has purpled the fruit, has given it a place in art from time immemorial. "Vignettes" are so called because originally consisting of little sketches surrounded with viticulae, or vine trails. To the same family as the vine *Vitaceae* belongs that most beautiful of hardy creepers the Virginian creeper, or *Ampelopsis* *heeracraea*. It forms a summer tapestry for walls in the country and in towns, and we have often marvelled at its luxuriant growth in the thick smoky atmosphere of London. Nothing seems to kill it. We have one now peeping in at our window which has defied the worst efforts of a clumsy gardener. After growing for years in the heart of the west end of London, and transforming a back yard into a shady bower with its beautiful green foliage extended over copper wires, it was our lot to remove into the country, and call an acre our own. Our beautiful and faithful *Ampelopsis* must, of course, have the benefit of the change as well as ourselves; but it was an inclement and bitter December day when he was removed; half his long roots were ruthlessly cut asunder, and notwithstanding the fresh air and virgin soil of his new location, his life was despaired of. Gradually, as the spring came on, however, he showed signs of revival. His upper branches certainly succumbed to the bad treatment he had received, but his original energy burst forth, and he is now covering a naked wall with his rich green leaves so n, however, to assume the deep red colour which marks the approach of autumn. We rejoice in this plant; and although in the winter its leaves are shed, there is such a richness in the bursting out of the new ones in the early days of summer that they are worth waiting for. A third plant of this vinous family is the *Cissus* *discolor*, the creeper represented by our artist. It has very long and slender stems; large ovate, pointed, and velvety leaves; puce coloured below and on the upper surface beautifully flushed with grey and crimson. It is a great favourite in hothouses and greenhouses, and makes a beautiful covering for the wall of a conservatory.

Poets tell us of the "vine-clad hills" of grape-growing and wine-making countries, and our imaginations are led to believe in vineyards as the most beautiful and picturesque of scenes. It is only when we have passed through the districts where they grow that we feel how much is due to the surroundings of the position and not to the vines themselves. Cultivated, as they are, around short poles and planted in regular rows, they lose half their imagined luxuriance; and a vineyard is not to be compared in beauty to one of our Kentish hop-yards, with its pale green tassels and light feathery panicles of flowers. When allowed to grow naturally and without regard to the production of fruit the vine is certainly a luxuriant and beautiful plant. In climates suited to it, as in the south of Europe, it covers whole houses with its charming foliage, and forms shady bowers of a few bits of trellis-work, which are so inexpensively and easily constructed by the poorest of the children of the sun. In such conditions let us first see the time-honoured vine and not when trained, and trimmed, and cut, and twisted round a tiny pole no much higher than a walking stick, as we see it on the hills of the Rhine, where its qualities are best appreciated and most to be admired in a glass of Cabinet Steinberger.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

FREE AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.—Containing the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Poets' Hall, the Great Central Hall, the corridors, historical paintings in fresco, rich carvings in wood and stone; St. Stephen's Hall, and the twelve statues of distinguished statesmen, lawyers, and patriots; Westminster Hall, and the large stained-glass windows. By free tickets, which admit any number of persons, obtainable at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, under the Victoria Tower, every Saturday, from 10 to 4. Admission to hear the debates can only be obtained by a member's order.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—From 9 to 6 every day in summer, and from 11 to 2.30 in winter—except Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and general Fasts. No charge for admission to the nave, transept, and cloisters. To view the choir and chapels, 6d. each person is charged. Choir services every day, including Sundays, at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Enter at Poets' Corner.

WESTMINSTER HALL.—Free during the whole day, or any hour at which Parliament or the Law Courts are sitting. The largest room in England unsupported by pillars; there is a magnificent painted-glass window, &c.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY. 29, Great George-street, Westminster.—Original likenesses, busts, and statuettes of historical characters, &c. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 4, between Michaelmas and Easter. From Easter till Michaelmas it is open till 5 o'clock. Free, without tickets.

WESTMINSTER FREE LIBRARY, NEWS, AND READING ROOMS, Smith-street (near the Abbey).—All the daily journals and numerous first-class periodicals taken in.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn-street, Regent-street.—Every day, except Friday, from 10 to 4. Penny lectures every Monday evening, at 8.

BARRY'S GRAND HISTORICAL CARTOONS, at the Society of Arts, 19, John-street, Adelphi.—In the vestibule or entrance-hall there is a portrait of Mr. Shipley, the founder of the Society.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, including the Turner Collection, &c., Charing-cross.—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, free.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM AND THE PICTURE GALLERIES.—The Patent Museum adjoining, containing portraits and memorials of inventors, model of the first steam-boat, &c. Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, free. The students' days are Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, when the public are admitted on payment of 6d. each person. The hours on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays are from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from 10 till 5.

BATTERSEA PARK.—The ornamental gardens, boating on the grand serpentine lake, cricket, archery, gymnastics, and other manly sports.

BROMPTON CEMETERY.—This beautiful city of the dead is, according to London—an eminent authority in such matters—the most appropriately planted and laid out of all the existing garden burial grounds.

THE FLAXMAN GALLERY AND LIBRARY, at University College, Gower-street.

DULWICH PICTURE GALLERY.—Every day, except Sunday, from 10 to 5, free.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, the Great Hall, the New Library, the Gardens, and Fountain.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—In the centre lie the mortal remains of Lord Nelson and Lord Collingwood, also those of the great Wellington. Choral service, 9.45 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. The body of the Cathedral is open to the public free. The following fees are charged for admission to the principal parts:—Whispering gallery and two outside galleries, 6d.; ball, 1s. 6d.; library, staircase, bell, and model-room, 6d.; clock, 2d.; vault, 6d. In all, 3s. 2d. Special Sunday evening services, at 7 p.m. Morning prayers daily at a.m., and afternoon at 4.

THE GUILDHALL.—Shakspeare's autograph in the City Library, the council chamber, the aldermen's room, the chamberlain's office, pictures, by Hogarth, and the statues of Wellington, Nelson, Chatham, Pitt, &c., free. The apartments may be seen by applying to the hallkeeper.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—The great hall and chapel in which are preserved the French eagles and colours of Napoleon, captured at Waterloo and other great battles, the Wellington car, the pensioners' gardens, and the musical performances on the parade by the Duke of York's band. The chapel may be seen for a trifling fee to the pensioner in charge of it, any day, except during Divine service on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The great hall may be seen at any time when not in use. The public are admitted to the grounds of the hospital from 10 till dusk, except during Divine service on Sunday morning.

KW GARDENS.—The old and new museums, palm-house, and twenty-five conservatories. Daily at 1 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. Free.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Covers eight acres. Every day except holidays, from 9 till 3, free.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Great Russell-street.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from May to August, from 10 to 6; March, April, September, and October, from 10 to 5; November, December, January, and February, from 10 to 4. Free. The Museum is closed for three weeks during the year: the first week in January, May, and September. Tickets to the reading-rooms may be had on application, with a certificate from two householders in London.

COAL EXCHANGE MUSEUM.—First Monday in each month, from 12 till 4, free.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The Painted Hall is open every day, free, after the hour of noon, and before that hour on payment of 4d. On all public holidays the Painted Hall is open free, at the usual hour, for the whole of the day.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—The state apartments are open gratis every day except Friday, from 10 till 6. On Sundays after 2.

INDIA MUSEUM, Whitehall-yard.—Open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, opposite the Bank of England.—In the space opposite the west front is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington: in the centre a marble statue of Queen Victoria. Free.

THE ROYAL MINT, near the Tower.—Open to parties of more than six, from 11 till 3, by previous application to the Master.

TOWER OF LONDON.—Daily at 10.30 till 4. Tickets to be obtained at the entrance-gate. Admission to the armoury, 6d.; Crown jewels, 6d.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—By special order.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall.—By member's order, between the hours of 11 and 5 in summer, and 11 and 4 in winter.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—The state apartments are open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 till 4. Tickets of Mitchell, Bond-street.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL, DOCKYARD, &c.—Admission free to the Royal Arsenal on Tuesdays, by letter from the Under Secretary for War. Admission free to the dockyard every day from 9 to 11 and from 1.15 to 3 p.m. in winter; and

from 9 to 11 and from 1.30 to 5 p.m. in summer. Foreigners must obtain an order from the Admiralty, through their respective Ambassadors, to view the dockyard, and from the Ordnance Office to view the Arsenal and repository.

ROYAL GARDENS, Hampton Court.

BOYANIC GARDENS, Chelsea.—Tickets at Apothecaries' Hall.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford-street, Russell-square.—In the chapel an altar-piece by West, and the organ presented to the institution by Handel, upon which he frequently performed his Oratorio of "The Messiah;" in the committee-room, several valuable paintings by Hogarth and other eminent artists.

CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate-street.—This relic of a poetic and picturesque age is open to the public every day. Free.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office passports must be made in writing, and inclosed in a cover, addressed to "Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London," or to an Agent at one of the specified outports, with the word "Passport" conspicuously written on the cover.

The charge on the issue of a passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is two shillings, which sum includes sixpence stamp duty.

Foreign Office Passports are granted only to British-born subjects, or to citizens of the Ionian States, or to such Foreigners as have become naturalised either by Act of Parliament or by a certificate of naturalisation granted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. When the party is a "naturalised British subject," he will be so designated in his passport; and if his certificate of naturalisation be dated subsequently to the 24th of August, 1850, his passport will be marked as good for one year only; but this regulation will not preclude any person whom it affects from obtaining, at any future period, on his producing his old passport, a fresh passport for a further limited period of one year, without being required to pay a fresh charge.

Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of eleven and four on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign Office.

OFFICES FOR PASSPORT VISAS.

America	..	14, St. George's-place, Albert-gate	..	11 to 3
Austria	..	7, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square	..	12 .. 2
Baden	..	1, Riches-court, Lime-street	..	10 .. 3
Bavaria	..	3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square	..	12 .. 4
Belgium	..	53, Gracechurch-street	..	12 .. 4
Brazil	..	9, Cavendish-square	..	11 .. 2
Denmark	..	6, Warneford-court	..	10 .. 4
Greece	..	17, Gracechurch-street	..	12 .. 3
Hanover	..	4, Hobart-place, Eaton-square	..	10 .. 3
Hanseatic Towns	..	12, Austinfriars	..	11 .. 3
Holland	..	20, Lowndes-square, Knightsbridge	..	12 .. 4
Mexico	..	7, Broad-street-buildings, City	..	12 .. 4
Oldenburg	..	3, Stratford-place	..	12 .. 3
Peru	..	15, Portland-place	..	11 .. 2
Portugal	..	12, Gloster-place	..	11 .. 4
Prussia	..	106, Fenchurch-street	..	10 .. 6
Russia	..	32, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street	..	11 .. 3
Sardinia	..	31, Old Jewry	..	12 .. 3
Saxony	..	3, Hobart-place, Eaton-square	..	12 .. 3
Spain	..	17, Hereford-street, Park-lane	..	11 .. 3
Sweden and Norway	..	49, Grosvenor-place	..	9 .. 1
Switzerland	..	21, Old Broad-street	..	10 .. 4
Turkey	..	1, Bryanston-square	..	10 .. 12
Wurtemberg	..	106, Fenchurch-street	..	11 .. 3

FOREIGN MONEY.

Average Value in English Currency.			
France and Belgium	Sous ..	0 0 0 1/2	Prussia .. Thaler .. 0 2 1 1/2
	Franc ..	0 0 0 9	Frederick d'or .. 0 16 9
	Louis, or Napoleon ..	0 15 10	Sweditrittel .. 0 2 3
Spain	Hard Dollar ..	0 4 2	Ducat .. 0 9 6
	Doubleloon ..	3 5 0	Frederick d'or .. 0 16 9
Portugal	Crusada Nova ..	0 2 3	America .. Dollar .. 0 4 2
	Half loe ..	1 15 6	Half Eagle .. 1 0 6
Holland	Stuyver ..	0 0 1	Eagle .. 2 1 0
	Guilder or Flo. ..	0 1 8	Doubleloon .. 3 3 0
Austria	Florin ..	0 1 6	East Indies Common Rupee .. 0 1 10
	Ducat ..	0 9 6	Ditto Mohur .. 1 9 0
Sovereign	..	1 7 6	Russia .. Sil. Roub. about 0 3 1
	..	..	Half Imperial .. 0 16 3

THE LIGHTHOUSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The light on land, or lighthouses which are at the highest elevation, with the distances they command in clear weather, are given in the following table, compiled from the general return published by the Admiralty:—

	Year when erected.	Height of Lantern above high water.	Distances at which the lights are seen.
Lizard	.. 1751	.. 224	.. 20
Needles	.. 1786	.. 469	.. 27
Beauly Head	.. 1828	.. 285	.. 22
South Foreland	.. 1793	.. 372	.. 25
Cromer	.. 1719	.. 274	.. 22
Flamborough Head	.. 1806	.. 214	.. 19
Inchkeith	.. 1804	.. 220	.. 18
Isle of May	.. 1816	.. 240	.. 21
Dunnet Head	.. 1831	.. 346	.. 23
Sumburgh Head	.. 1821	.. 380	.. 22
Cape Wrath	.. 1828	.. 400	.. 25
Barra Head	.. 1833	.. 680	.. 32
Kintyre	.. 1787	.. 297	.. 22
Mull of Galloway	.. 1830	.. 325	.. 23
Clif of Man	.. 1818	.. 375	.. 22
St. Bee's Head	.. 1718	.. 333	.. 23
Lundy Island	.. 1820	.. 540	.. 30
Cape Clear	.. 1817	.. 455	.. 27
Clare Island	.. 1806	.. 349	.. 27
Skellig's Rock	.. 1826	.. 372	.. 25

JULY.



Ivy-leaved Linaria. Yellow Flag.
 Yellow Water Lily. Bitter Sweet.
 Fool's Parsley. Dock.
 Goat's Beard. Villarsia.
 Field Rose. Mallow.
 Drooping Thistle. Water Lily.

WILD FLOWERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.			Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
								O'Clock.	1	2		3	O'Clock.	9	10	11		Morn.	Aftern.
1	S	5TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	3 48	3 28	8 18	9 57	7 26					19			3 57	4 16	0 55	1 12	182
2	M	Visitation. Sir Robert Peel killed by a fall from his horse, 1850	3 49	3 39	8 17	10 24	8 35					20			4 35	4 53	1 31	1 50	183
3	Tu	Dog Days begin	3 50	3 50	8 17	10 52	9 45					21			5 13	5 36	2 8	2 28	184
4	W	Length of Day 16h 25m	3 51	4 18	16 11	11 18	10 58					22			5 57	6 19	2 51	3 12	185
5	Th	Battle of Sedgemoor, 1685	3 52	4 12	8 16	11 48	Aftern.					23			6 43	7 10	3 34	3 58	186
6	F	Battle of Wagram, 1809	3 53	4 22	8 15	Morn.	1 27					24			7 37	8 8	4 25	4 52	187
7	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 54	4 32	8 15	0 16	2 43					25			8 42	9 20	5 23	5 57	188
8	S	6TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	3 55	4 42	8 14	0 52	3 59					26			9 53	10 28	6 35	7 8	189
9	M	Edmund Burke died, 1797	3 56	4 51	8 14	1 35	5 10					27			11 3	11 36	7 43	8 18	190
10	Tu	London Bridge burnt, 1212	3 57	5 08	13 2	2 26	6 13					28			—	0 9	8 51	9 24	191
11	W	Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, 1818	3 58	5 08	13 3	2 25	7 9					29			0 40	1 9	9 55	10 24	192
12	Th	West India Docks opened, 1806	3 59	5 16	12 4	3 17	7 56					30			1 36	2 2	10 51	11 17	193
13	F	Buckingham Palace comp., 1837	4 0	5 24	11 5	4 42	8 34					1			2 27	2 52	11 42	—	194
14	S	Bastille destroyed, 1789	4 1	5 31	10 6	5 4	9 7					2			3 17	3 41	0 7	0 32	195
15	S	7TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 2	5 37	8 9	6 9	9 35					3			4 2	4 22	0 56	1 17	196
16	M	Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723	4 3	5 43	8 9	6 10	10 1					4			4 43	5 3	1 37	1 58	197
17	Tu	Charlotte Corday executed, 1793	4 4	5 49	8 7	10 22	10 25					5			5 25	5 45	2 18	2 40	198
18	W	Battle of Vienna, 1683	4 5	5 54	8 6	11 27	10 49					6			6 6	6 27	3 0	3 21	199
19	Th	Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822	4 6	5 58	8 5	Aftern.	11 15					7			6 48	7 10	3 42	4 3	200
20	F	Margaret	4 7	6 28	4 1	1 34	11 41					8			7 31	7 56	4 25	4 46	201
21	S	Robert Burns died, 1796	4 9	6 58	3 2	3 35	Morn.					9			8 26	9 2	5 11	5 41	202
22	S	8TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 10	6 8	2 3	3 33	0 12					10			9 32	10 5	6 17	6 47	203
23	M	Battle of Salamanca, 1812	4 11	6 10	8 0	4 29	0 48					11			10 39	11 13	7 20	7 54	204
24	Tu	Gibraltar taken by Sir G. Rooke, 1704	4 12	6 12	7 58	5 21	1 29					12			11 46	—	8 28	9 1	205
25	W	French Revolution, 1830. St. James	4 14	6 13	7 56	6 8	2 16					13			0 16	0 42	9 31	9 57	206
26	Th	St. Anne	4 15	6 13	7 54	6 51	3 10					14			1 4	1 26	10 19	10 41	207
27	F	Battle of Talavera, 1809	4 17	6 13	7 53	7 27	4 10					15			1 46	2 7	11 1	11 22	208
28	S	Robespierre guillotined, 1794	4 19	6 12	7 51	8 1	5 15					16			2 25	2 45	11 40	Midnigt.	209
29	S	9TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 21	6 11	7 50	8 31	6 24					17			3 4	3 22	—	0 19	210
30	M	Archdeacon Paley born, 1743	4 23	6 8	7 49	8 57	7 35					18			3 40	3 58	0 37	0 55	211
31	Tu	St. Helena discovered, 1502	4 24	6 6	7 47	9 24	8 47					19			4 17	4 35	1 13	1 32	212



THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD SHOT FOR BY ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS AT THE WIMBLEDON MEETING, 1865.—
FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

LIST OF EMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

* * * *Memoirs of all these, with the arms and portraits of some, are to be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*

- 1864.
- Gerard, Jules, the famous lion hunter, drowned in fording a river in Africa.
- Oct. 20.—Vereker, the Hon. Adolphus Edward Prendergast. He died at Yokohama, Japan. Was a distinguished officer in the Crimean War.
- Nov. 1.—Burney, the Ven. Charles Parr, M.A., Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of Bishop's Wickham, near Witham, Essex.
- 2.—Bingham, Peregrine, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, a Justice of the Peace, and late one of the metropolitan police magistrates.
- 6.—Overstone, the Right Hon. Harriet, Lady, wife of the present Baron Overstone.
- 9.—Stair, the Right Hon. Sir North Hamilton Dalrymple, ninth Earl of, an active politician.
- 9.—Erskine, the Right Hon. Thomas, P.C. and Serjeant-at-Law, late one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.
- 9.—Gurney, Hudson, Esq., late M.P. for Newton, Hants, noted for his great acts of charity and munificence.
- 10.—Stopford, Admiral the Hon. Sir Montagu, K.C.B., R.N.
- 11.—McCulloch, J. R., an eminent political economist, and author of several works on political economy and national finance.
- 12.—Queensberry, the Most Noble, Sarah, Dowager Marchioness of, wife of the sixth Marquis.
- 13.—Dawkins, Henry, Esq., a Colonel in the Army, and formerly of the Coldstream Guards, M.P. for Boroughbridge from 1820 to 1830.
- 14.—Manners, the Right Hon. John Thomas Manners Sutton, second Baron Manners.
- 18.—Northampton, the Most Noble Theodosia Harriet Elizabeth, Marchioness of.
- 23.—Struve, Frederic, a celebrated Russian astronomer.
- 24.—Spooner, Richard, Esq., M.P. for North Warwickshire.
- 25.—Roberts, David, R.A., a most eminent painter.
- 26.—Abingdon, the Right Hon. Frederica Augusta, Countess of.
- 26.—Alvanley, the Right Hon. the Lady Arabella Arden, Baroness, wife of the third and last Baron Alvanley.
- 26.—Eliot, Edward John Cornwallis, Lord Eliot, the eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans.
- 29.—Byrne, Miss Georgiana Mary, of Cabinteely, in the county of Dublin.
- 30.—Archer, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, an eloquent London preacher, belonging to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.
- 30.—Baikie, Dr. W. B., R.N., the African traveller.
- In Nov.—Munro, Hugh Andrew Johnstone, Esq., of Novar, county Ross, Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.
- Dec. 1.—Stronge, Sir James Mathew, D.C.L., second Baronet, Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Armagh and the county of Tyrone, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber.
- 2.—Beattie, Amelia, Countess of, wife of the eldest son of the present Marquis of Headfort.
- 2.—Fitz Roy, the Hon. Hannah Meyer, second daughter of the late Baron Nathan Meyer Rothschild, and wife of the Right Hon. Henry Fitz Roy, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.
- 5.—Carlisle, the Right Hon. Sir George William Frederick Howard, K.G., P.C., seventh Earl of Carlisle, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a most able and excellent nobleman.
- 8.—Fitzgerald, Lord William Charles O'Brien, younger son of the second Duke of Leinster, a patriotic Irish politician.
- 9.—Mocquard, M. Constant, private friend and secretary of the Emperor Napoleon III., a man of letters and political celebrity.
- 9.—Turner, General Sir George, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of Artillery, a Peninsula officer.
- 12.—Burke, Joseph, Esq., J.P., of Elm Hall, in the county of Tipperary, and Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, late Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.
- 14.—Nash, Mrs., wife of the late Roland Nash, Esq., formerly Assistant Registrar and Solicitor of the Bishop of Lincoln's diocese, afterwards of the *Star* newspaper.
- 16.—Leathes, Henry Mussenden, Esq., of Herringfleet Hall, in the county of Suffolk, a Peninsular and Waterloo officer.
- 17.—Pelly, Sir John Henry, second Baronet.
- 22.—Call, Sir William Berkeley, third Baronet, Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries in 1852, and Sheriff of Cornwall in 1856.
- 23.—Bethell, Richard, Esq., of Rise, and Walton Abbey, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L. for the East Riding.
- 26.—Tuyl, General Sir William and Baronde, Aide-de-Camp in Portugal, Spain, and the Walcheren to the Marquis of Anglesca, then Lord Paget, and his Private Secretary when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- 26.—Fraser, Sir John, K.C.M.G., for many years Persian Interpreter and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, latterly secretary to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.
- 30.—Dunstanville, the Right Hon. Harriet Dowager Lady de.
- 30.—Bannerman, Sir Alexander, lately Governor of Newfoundland, M.P. for Aberdeen from 1832 to 1847.
- 31.—Walrond, Theodore, Esq., of Calder Park, Lanarkshire, J.P. and D.L. for that county.
- In Dec.—Hopkinson, Major-General Sir Charles, a gallant Indian officer.
- In Dec.—Sowerby, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, J.P., of Puttbridge, Bury, Herts, a Peninsula and Waterloo officer.
- In Dec.—Lushington, Charles Manners, Esq., formerly M.P. for Canterbury.
- In Dec.—Boole, Dr. George, Professor of Mathematics in Queen's College, Cork.
- 1865.
- Jan. 2.—Maynard, the Hon. Charles Henry, D.L. for Essex, and Colonel of the West Essex Militia, only son and heir apparent of Viscount Maynard.
- 3.—Kersten, M. Pierre, the oldest and most esteemed member of the Belgian press.
- 4.—Pigott, George Grenville W. Wandesford, Esq., of Duddershall Park, Bucks, J.P. and D.L. for Buckinghamshire, M.P. for St. Mawes from 1824 till 1830.
- 4.—Shaw, Charles, Esq., for many years in commerce at Birmingham.
- 5.—Legard, Sir Francis Digby, ninth Baronet.
- 10.—Leicester, the Right Hon. William Thomas Horner Fox Strangways, fourth Earl of, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Frankfort Diet from 1840 to 1849.
- 10.—Croft, Sir Archer Denman, eighth Baronet, appointed a Master of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1838.
- 12.—Brougham and Vaux, the Right Hon. Mary Anne, Lady.
- 13.—Graves-Sawle, Sir Joseph Sawle, first Baronet.
- 15.—Ball, the Right Hon. Nicholas, P.C., first Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.
- 16.—Stewart, Colonel Patrick, C.B., celebrated for his connection with the telegraphs.
- 18.—Armstrong. Major-General Richard Say, distinguished in the Walcheren and in Canada.
- 18.—Greville, Charles Cavendish Fulke, Esq., formerly clerk to the Privy Council, and Secretary to the Board of Trade.
- 19.—Hawarden, the Right Hon. Clementina Elphinstone, Viscountess, wife of the present Viscount.
- 20.—Londonderry, Frances Anne, Marchioness of, the great heiress of the Vanes and the Tempests, wife of the third Marquis.
- 26.—Willoughby D'Eresby, the Right Hon. Clementina Sarah, Lady, wife of the late Baron Willoughby.
- 31.—Lorimore, George, Esq., Dean of Guild, killed while attempting to save a life at the burning of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.
- In Jan.—Neilson, Mr. J. B., C.B., T.B.S., noted for scientific inventions.
- Feb. 2.—Hare, Sir John, Knight, F.G.S., F.S.A.
- 5.—Nicolls, General Sir Edward, K.C.B., a distinguished officer.
- 7.—Gregson, Samuel, Esq., M.P. for Lancaster.
- 8.—Portman, the Right Hon. Emma, Lady, wife of the present Baron.
- 9.—Murtin, Admiral Sir Henry Byam, K.C.B., a distinguished officer, particularly on the coast of Syria.
- 10.—Edgeworth, Mrs. Frances Anne, the fourth wife of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., the celebrated writer on education and inventions.
- 11.—Howard, Mrs. Eliza Minto.
- 12.—Northumberland, his Grace the Right Hon. Sir Algernon Percy, K.G., P.C., F.R.S., fourth Duke and fifth Earl of Northumberland.
- 15.—Wiseman, his Eminence Nicholas, D.D., Cardinal Priest of the ancient Church of St. Pudenziana, at Rome, one of the most eminent Catholic prelates of modern times, a distinguished linguist, scholar, and writer.
- 16.—Dalryll, Sir William Cunningham Cavendish, seventh Baronet, Captain R.N., and a Commander of Greenwich Hospital.
- 21.—Combermere, the Right Hon. Sir Stapleton Stapleton-Cotton, Viscount, D.C.L. (Oxon), G.C.B., G.C.H., K.S.I., &c., Field Marshal in the Army, one of the leading military commanders of his time.
- 21.—Williams, Vice-Admiral Edward Richard.
- 23.—Willoughby D'Eresby, the Right Hon. Sir Peter Drummond Willoughby, nineteenth Baron.
- 26.—Jervis, Lady, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir William Cockburn, Baronet.
- In Feb.—Rose, Major George Ernest, Aide-de-Camp to his uncle, Sir Hugh Rose, late Commander in Chief in India.
- March 1.—Netherlands, her Majesty Anna Pawlowna, Queen Dowager of the Netherlands.
- 2.—Levinge, the Hon. Edward Parkyn, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, distinguished for his forensic talent and profound knowledge of jurisprudence.
- 5.—Cathcart, Colonel the Hon. Frederick M'Adam, an able officer and diplomatist.
- 10.—Morny, Charles Augustus Louis Joseph, Duc de, President of the Corps Législatif of France, an energetic and successful statesman, and a devoted adherent of the present French Emperor.
- 10.—Hastings, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Godolphin Henry, Rector of Hertingfordbury, Herts.
- 11.—Steel, Lieutenant-General Sir Soudamore Wynde, K.C.B., an Indian officer of long and distinguished service.
- 11.—Schomburgh, Sir Robert Herman, her Majesty's recent Consul at Bangkok, distinguished for his knowledge of geography and natural history.
- 12.—Hodges, Thomas Twysden, Esq., J.P., formerly Liberal M.P. for Rochester.
- 13.—Fitzgerald, Sir Edward, third Baronet, a diplomatist.
- 13.—Buller, James Wentworth, Esq., M.P. and D.C.L. of Downes, in the county of Devon, J.P. and D.L.
- 13.—Whitmore, Thomas Charlton, Esq., J.P. and D.L. of Apley, Shropshire, formerly M.P. for Bridgnorth.
- 14.—Nicholls, Sir George, K.C.B., celebrated in connection with the poor-law system.
- 15.—Macbean, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick, K.H., a Walcheren, Peninsular, and Indian officer of note.
- 18.—Sandilands, the Hon. and Rev. John, M.A., brother and heir presumptive of Robert, eleventh and present Lord Torphichen.
- 22.—Bradford, the Right Hon. Sir George Augustus Frederick Bridgeman, second Earl of Bradford.
- 23.—Willoughby, Sir Henry Pollard, third Baronet, M.P. for Evesham.
- 23.—Meredyth, Sir Edward Newenham, ninth Baronet.
- 23.—Clark, Major-General John, K.H., an officer of note in the Netherlands and at Waterloo.
- 24.—Meynell, Admiral Henry, Gentleman Usher to George IV., M.P. for Lisburn from 1826 to 1847.
- 29.—Colyear-Dawkins, Mrs. Maria, widow of James Colyear-Dawkins, Esq., for many years M.P. for Chippenham.
- 30.—Ryder, Lady Georgiana Augusta, the third daughter of the sixth Duke of Beaufort, and wife of the Hon. Granville D. Ryder, Captain R.N.
- In March.—Jones, Lieutenant-General Benjamin Orlando, K.H., distinguished at Hanover and in the Peninsula.
- April 1.—Desart, the Right Hon. John O'Connell O'Connor Cuffie, third Earl of, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1852.
- 1.—Guise, General Sir John Wright, third Baronet, a distinguished Peninsular officer.
- 1.—Aileck, Everina Frances, Dowager Lady.
- 2.—Cobden, Richard, Esq., one of the most able, useful, and popular statesmen of his time; of lasting note in connection with the repeal of the corn laws.
- 3.—D'Averton, Margaret Lady Sorel and Countess D'Averton, widow of Colonel Sir Thomas Stephen Sorel.
- 4.—Maxwell, Colonel Sir William Alexander, eighth Baronet.
- 7.—Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, Anne, Grand Duchess of, second consort of the reigning Grand Duke, Frederick Francis II.
- 8.—Roche, Sir David, first Baronet, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Limerick from 1832 to 1844.
- 8.—Boyd, General Mossom, a distinguished Indian officer.
- 9.—Pottinger, Sir Frederick William, second Baronet.
- 10.—Witherington, William Frederick, Esq., R.A., a distinguished landscape-painter.
- 12.—M'Dougall, Vice-Admiral Sir John, K.C.B.
- 13.—Wake, Sir William, eleventh Baronet, well known for his contributions to literature.
- 14.—Fairholme, the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth, sister of the present Lord Forbes.
- 14.—Trollope, Mrs. Theodosia, a popular and meritorious writer; wife of T. A. Trollope, Esq.
- 15.—Lincoln, Abraham, President of the United States of America, assassinated by Wilkes Booth, a player.
- 24.—Czarewitch and Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, his Imperial Highness Nicholas Alexandrovitch.
- 27.—Glanmorris, the Right Hon. Anne Maria, Dowager Baroness, widow of the first Baron.
- 28.—Dymoke, the Hon. Sir Henry, Baronet, the Queen's Hereditary Champion.
- 28.—Cunard, Sir Samuel, first Baronet, a distinguished merchant, and the originator of the celebrated line of Cunard packets.
- 28.—Williams, William, Esq., the popular M.P. for Lambeth.
- 30.—Vereker, Captain the Hon. Richard Prendergast, 60th Rifles, served in India and China.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

30.—Fitzroy, Vice-Admiral Robert, chief of the meteorological division of the Board of Trade, famed for his meteorological knowledge and his system of forewarning stormy weather.
In April.—Verner, Colonel James Edward, a distinguished East Indian officer.
May 2.—Coigny, Augustine Louis Joseph Casimir Gustavus de Franquetot, second Duke de, an officer of note in the French army, under the first Empire.
3.—Street, the Hon. John Ambrose, Q.C., an able lawyer and orator, formerly in the House of Commons.
4.—Harvey, Admiral Sir Edward, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at the Nile from 1857 to 1860.
9.—Rice, the Hon. Stephen Edmund Spring Rice, D.L., son and heir apparent of the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Montague, P.C.
9.—Ogden, John, Esq., Clerk of the Peace of the city of Manchester.
10.—Davies, Sir David, K.C.H., M.D., physician to King William IV.
14.—Staples, Sir Thomas, Q.C., LL.D., seventh Baronet, last surviving member of the Irish Parliament.
19.—Maynard, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Maynard, third and last Viscount Maynard, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Essex.
20.—Crispin, Captain William, her Majesty's naval Aide-de-Camp.
21.—Zetland, the Right Hon. Sophia Jane, Countess of, wife of the present Earl.
23.—Elliot, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Gilbert, Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Cathcart during the Kaffir war of 1852.
26.—Heberden, Mrs. Susanna Catherine, wife of the Rev. William Heberden, Vicar of Broadhebury.
27.—Waterton, Charles, Esq., of Walton Hall, in the county of York, the celebrated naturalist, traveller, and writer.
28.—Stonor, the Hon. Thomas, a D.L. of Oxfordshire.
29.—Magnan, Bernard Peter, a Marshal of France and a member of the French Senate, Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and Chief Huntsman of the Emperor.
In May.—D'Harcourt, Eugène (Francis Gabriel) Duke, French Ambassador to Spain in 1830.
In May.—Trevelyan, Raleigh, Esq., of Netherwitton, Northumberland, an accomplished classical scholar and writer.
In May.—Johnson, Thomas, Esq., a talented and eminent architect of Lichfield.
In May.—Kmetz, General George (Ismael Pasha), an eminent Hungarian officer.
June 1.—Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward, G.C.H., P.C., Governor of several colonies, lately of Jamaica.
5.—Richardson, Sir John, C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., M.D., a distinguished traveller, writer, and essayist.
6.—Maxwell, Sir John, of Pollok, eighth Baronet, an eminent traveller.
7.—Wood, the Ven. Isaac, M.A., Archdeacon of Chester.
8.—Paxton, Sir Joseph, M.P. for Coventry, famous for his practical knowledge of decorative gardening, and for planning the structure of the Exhibition of 1851 and the Crystal Palace.
10.—Sigourney, Mrs. Lydia, the well-known American authoress.
11.—Wraxall, Sir Frederick Charles, third Baronet, an author, editor, and essayist of note.
11.—Vetch, Major-Gen. Hamilton, a distinguished Indian officer.
12.—Dashwood, the Hon. Elizabeth Lady, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, R.N., K.C.B., K.G., T.S.
14.—Cranborne, James Emilius William Evelyn, Viscount, eldest son of the present Marquis of Salisbury.
15.—Chester: the Right Rev. John Graham, D.D., thirtieth Bishop of Chester.

15.—Kingsale, the Right Hon. John Constantine De Courcy, twenty-sixth Lord, Premier Baron of Ireland.
17.—Fitzroy, the Right Hon. Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Fitzroy, P.C.
18.—Cooke, George Wingrove, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, a Tithe and Copyhold Commissioner, and a writer of note.
20.—Drummond, Andrew Robert, Esq., principal partner of the eminent banking firm of Messrs. Drummond.
21.—Lubbock, Sir John William, F.R.S., third Baronet, a distinguished scholar and author, and a partner of the eminent firm of Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.
21.—Ogilvie, Captain Alexander W. A. Ogilvie, R.A., for some years Instructor of Gunners at Shoeburyness, only son of Dr. Ogilvie, claimant to the barony of Banff.
22.—Lawson, Sir William, first Baronet, F.S.A., D.L. of Yorkshire.
25.—Denbigh: the Right Hon. Sir William Basil Percy Fielding, P.C., G.C.H., D.C.L., seventh Earl of Denbigh, the confidential friend of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide.
25.—Somerset, Lady John, wife of the seventh son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort.
25.—Ferguson, Robert Esq., M.D., F.L.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and of high eminence in the medical profession.
25.—Arnold, the Rev. James William, D.D., of Polebrook, Northamptonshire.
28.—Taylor, Isaac, an author of considerable note.
In June.—Arbuthnot, the Hon. Mrs., killed by lightning on her bridal tour.
In June.—Hackett, Vice-Admiral John, R.N., a distinguished naval officer, who took part in the Battle of Copenhagen.
In June.—Daniel, William Freeman, M.D., F.L.S., the African traveller, late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Forces in Jamaica.
July 2.—Schleswig-Holstein, his Highness Prince Frederick Emilus Augustus, Prince de Noër, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein.
2.—Reay, the Right Hon. Marian, Baroness, widow of Alexander, eighth Baron Reay.
4.—Lloyd, Lieutenant-General George William Aylmer, C.B., an Indian officer of merit.
11.—Woodward, Dr. Samuel P., of the British Museum, an eminent geologist.
14.—Douglas, heir presumptive to the marquise of Queensberry, Lord Francis William Bouverie, who perished from a fall in descending the Matterhorn, in the Valais, Switzerland.
18.—Wilson, William Knyvet Wilson, heir presumptive to the baronetcy of Wilson, of Delhi, accidentally killed off the Riffelhorn, one of the Alpine mountains.
20.—Bland, Mrs., daughter of M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister at the Court of St. James's, and wife of Captain Henry Bland, Coldstream Guards, nephew of Lord Dacre; she died from fright consequent on a carriage accident at Windsor.
25.—Forde, Lady Harriet, third daughter of the second Earl of Carrick.
27.—D'Hautpoul, Alphonse Henri Marquis d'Hautpoul, a General in the French army, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and Grand Referendary of the Senate.
30.—Peel, Mrs. Frederick, wife of the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, P.C., late M.P. for Bury.
In July.—Baden, her Royal Highness Princess Sophia Wilhelmina, Grand Duchess Dowager.
In July.—Morton, the Rev. James, Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Holbeach, Lincolnshire.
In July.—Colonel Sir Etienne Pascal Taché, twice Premier in the Government of Canada.
In July.—Gompertz, Benjamin, Esq., F.R.S., distinguished for his mathematical writings.

In July.—Clutterbuck, Lieutenant James Henry, of the 7th Fusiliers, cruelly murdered in Ireland.
Aug. 3.—Johnston, Sir William Bacon, eighth Baronet, of Johnston, in the county of Aberdeen.
Aug. 4.—Aytoun, Professor William Edmonstone, a very eminent Scotch poet and writer.
7.—Shaffesbury, the Right Hon. Anne, Countess Dowager, only daughter of the fourth Duke of Bedford.
10.—Wood, Lady Caroline, second daughter of the first Marquis of Londonderry.
10.—Austen, Sir Francis William, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, a distinguished naval officer, at one time Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian station.
11.—Heywood, Sir Benjamin, first Baronet, F.R.S., an eminent banker, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Manchester.

11.—Purkes, Joseph, Esq., an eminent solicitor, and an active and able Whig politician.
13.—Wilkins, the Ven. George, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, an earnest clergyman and an able scholar and author.
14.—Edmonstone, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Neil, late of the Bengal Cavalry.
16.—Stovin, General Sir Frederick, G.C.B., and K.C.M.G., Colonel of the 83rd Regiment, distinguished for his long and eminent military services.
18.—W. Entwisle, Esq., an eminent banker at Manchester.
22.—De Vere, Major Francis Horatio, R.E., an officer of high credit, assassinated by Currie, a Sapper of the Engineers at Chatham Barracks.
In Aug.—Hooker, Sir William Jackson, D.C.L., the eminent botanist and director of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

Hon. Sec.—Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D. Office—79, Pall-mall, London.	
Adelaide, South Australia .. 1847 ..	Augustus Short, D.D.
Antigua 1860 ..	W. W. Jackson, D.D.
Barbadoes 1842 ..	Thomas Parry, D.D.
Bombay 1851 ..	John Harding, D.D.
Brisbane 1859 ..	E. W. Tufnell, D.D.
Calcutta 1858 ..	G. E. L. Cotton, D.D. (Metropolis)
Capetown 1847 ..	Rob. Gray, D.D. (Metropolis)
Christ Church (New Zealand) 1856 ..	H. J. C. Harper, D.D.
Colombo 1859 ..	P. C. Claughton, D.D.
Columbia 1859 ..	Geo. Hills, D.D.
Fredricton 1845 ..	John Medley, D.D.
Gibraltar 1863 ..	W. J. Trower, D.D.
Goulburn 1863 ..	M. Thomas, D.D.
Grahamtown 1856 ..	H. Cotterill, D.D.
Guiana 1842 ..	W. P. Austin, D.D.
Huron (Canada West) 1857 ..	Benj. Cronyn, D.D.
Jamaica 1839 ..	A. G. Spencer, D.D.
Jernsa em 1846 ..	Samuel Gobat, D.D.
Kingston 1856 ..	Reg. Courtenay, D.D.
Labuan 1855 ..	F. T. Macdougall, D.C.L.
Madras 1861 ..	Fred. Gell, D.D.
Mauritius 1854 ..	V. W. Ryan, D.D.
Melbourne 1847 ..	Charles Perry, D.D.
Montreal 1850 ..	F. Fulford, D.D. (Metropolis)
Nassau (Bahama) 1863 ..	A. R. P. Venables, D.D.
Natal 1853 ..	J. W. Colenso, D.D.
Newcastle (New South Wales) 1847 ..	Wm. Tyrrell, D.D.
Newfoundland 1844 ..	Edw. Feild, D.D.
New Zealand 1841 ..	G. A. Selwyn, D.D. (Metropolitan)
Niger Territory 1864 ..	S. S. Crowther, D.D.
Nova Scotia 1851 ..	Hibbert Binney, D.D.
Ontario (Canada West) 1862 ..	J. T. Lewis, D.D.
Perth (West Australia) 1857 ..	M. B. Hale, D.D.
Quebec 1863 ..	J. W. Williams, D.D.
Sierra Leone 1860 ..	E. H. Beckles, D.D.
St. Helena 1862 ..	T. E. Welby, D.D.
Sydney 1854 ..	F. Barker, D.D. (Metropolitan)
Tasmania 1864 ..	C. H. Bromby, D.D.
Toronto 1839 ..	J. Strachan, D.D., LL.D.
Victoria 1849 ..	George Smith, D.D.
Walapu 1859 ..	W. Williams, D.C.L.
Wellington (New Zealand) .. 1858 ..	C. J. Abraham, D.D.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

Central Africa 1863 ..	W. G. Tozer, D.D.
Honolulu 1861 ..	T. N. Staley, D.D.
Melanesia 1861 ..	J. C. Patteson, D.D.
Orange River 1863 ..	Edward Twells, D.D.

ARMY AGENTS.

Barron and Smith, 26, Duke-street, Westminster.
Borough, Sir E. R., Bart., Armit, and Co., 4, Nassau-street, Dublin.
Cane, R., and Sons, Dawson-street, Dublin.
Clack, H. T., Esq., 50, Leicester-square.
Codd, E. S., Esq., 35, Craven-street, Strand.
Cox and Co., Craig's-court.
Downes, C., and Son, 14, Warwick-street, Charing-cross.
Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street.
Holt, V. W., Esq., 17, Whitehall-place.
Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street.
Kirkland, Sir J., and Co., 17, Whitehall-place.
Lawrie, A., Esq., 10, Charles-street, St. James's-square.
McGrigor, Sir C. R., and W. McGrigor, Esq., 17, Charles-street, St. James's-square.
Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-street, Strand.
Ridgway, Alex. F., and Son, 40, Leicester-square.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS.

Barber, James, and Co., 136, Lendenhall-street.
Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street.
Ridgway, A. F. and Sons, 40, Leicester-square.
Richardson and Co., Pall-mall.
Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, and Pall-mall.

AUGUST.



Fine-leaved Heath. Clover.
 Evening Primrose. Plantago.
 Cross-leaved Heath. Pansy.
 Corncockle. Thistle.
 Foxglove. Thrift.
 Succory. Pink.
 Willow Herb. Clover.
 Loose Strife. Bryony.
 Henbane. Nettle.
 Vetch.

WILD FLOWERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.			Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
				H. M.	M. S.				H. M.	1	2		3	O'Clock.	9	10	11		Morn.	Aftern.
1	W	Lammas Day	4 25	6 27	46	9 53	10 2				20					4 54	5 16	1 50	2 9	213
2	Th	Battle of Blenheim, 1704	4 26	5 59	7 44	10 22	11 16				21					5 36	5 58	2 31	2 51	214
3	F	Bank of England founded, 1732	4 28	5 54	7 42	10 55	Aftern.				22					6 21	6 46	3 13	3 36	215
4	S	George Canning died, 1827	4 30	5 49	7 41	11 34	1 45				0					7 13	7 41	4 1	4 28	216
5	S	10TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	4 31	5 44	7 40	Morn.	2 57				24					8 14	8 50	4 56	5 29	217
6	M	Lord Westbury's Bankruptcy Act passed, 1861 Prince Alfred b., 1814	4 33	5 38	7 38	0 18	4 1				25					9 28	10 8	6 5	6 43	218
7	Tu	Name of Jesus	4 35	5 31	7 36	1 13	5 0				26					10 48	11 25	7 23	8 3	219
8	W	John Dryden born, 1631	4 36	5 24	7 34	2 15	5 49				27					—	0 1	8 40	9 16	220
9	Th	The Ashburton Treaty concluded at Washington, 1812	4 38	5 16	7 32	3 22	6 30				28					0 34	1 3	9 49	10 18	221
10	F	St. Lawrence	4 40	5 7	7 31	4 34	7 5				0					1 31	1 56	10 46	11 11	222
11	S	Dog Days end	4 41	4 58	7 29	5 44	7 35				1					2 18	2 41	11 33	11 56	223
12	S	11TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	4 42	4 49	7 27	6 56	8 3				2					3 1	3 22	—	0 16	224
13	M	Old Lammas Day	4 44	4 39	7 25	8 3	8 28				3					3 40	3 59	0 37	0 55	225
14	Tu	First Book printed, 1457	4 45	4 28	7 23	9 11	8 53				4					4 19	4 37	1 14	1 34	226
15	W	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771	4 46	4 17	7 21	10 16	9 17				5					4 54	5 11	1 52	2 9	227
16	Th	Gaslights first introduced, 1807	4 47	4 5	7 19	11 19	9 43				6					5 28	5 48	2 26	2 43	228
17	F	Admiral Blake died, 1657	4 49	3 53	7 17	Aftern.	10 13				7					6 6	6 24	3 3	3 21	229
18	S	Emperor of Austria born, 1830	4 51	3 40	7 15	1 22	10 46				0					6 44	7 6	3 39	3 59	230
19	S	12TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	4 52	3 26	7 13	2 17	11 23				9					7 31	7 58	4 21	4 46	231
20	M	Count Rumford, philosopher, died, 1814	4 53	3 13	7 11	3 11	Morn.				10					8 32	9 10	5 13	5 47	232
21	Tu	Blackcock-shooting begins	4 55	2 58	7 9	4 0	0 8				11					9 48	10 25	6 25	7 3	233
22	W	Battle of Bosworth, 1485	4 57	2 43	7 7	4 45	0 59				12					11 5	11 40	7 40	8 20	234
23	Th	Duke of Buckingham assassinated by Felton, 1628	4 59	2 28	7 5	5 24	1 56				13					—	0 11	8 55	9 26	235
24	F	St. Bartholomew	5 1	2 12	7 3	6 0	2 59				14					0 36	0 59	9 51	10 14	236
25	S	David Hume died, 1776	5 2	1 56	7 1	6 30	4 7				15					1 22	1 43	10 37	10 58	237
26	S	13TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 3	1 40	6 59	6 59	5 18				16					2 2	2 21	11 17	11 36	238
27	M	Prince Consort born, 1819	5 5	1 23	6 57	7 28	6 33				17					2 41	2 59	11 56	—	239
28	Tu	St. Augustine	5 7	1 56	6 55	7 56	7 49				18					3 18	3 38	0 14	0 33	240
29	W	St. John Baptist beheaded. The Royal George sunk at Spithead, and 600 persons drowned, 1782	5 8	0 48	6 53	8 26	9 3				19					3 56	4 16	0 53	1 11	241
30	Th		5 10	0 30	6 51	8 58	10 21				20					4 36	4 55	1 31	1 51	242
31	F	Bunyan died, 1638	5 12	0 11	6 49	9 35	11 34				21					5 16	5 37	2 10	2 31	243



"RUTH."—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

AUTUMN.

THE sweet summer time, "when the leaves are green and long," can alone produce such a galaxy of colour as is seen in our bouquet. Never do we long for the free country fields as we do at this season. We long to lie down beneath the low bending and high overhanging branches beside the stream, and watch the blue dragon-fly sport above the bluer forget-me-nots that nod their tufted heads to every breeze. How delicious and tempting are some of the shady gardens and pleasure-grounds which abound in our favoured country! Nowhere is a garden thought so necessary as in England, and nowhere are they so carefully attended to or so thoroughly appreciated. Unfortunately, but few of us can develop the true theory of gardening in the neighbourhood of towns, for the terrace, the lawn, the fountain, and the shrubberies occupy more space than can be obtained except by the lords of manorial acres. Yet this is not to deter us from the adoption of correct taste in planning and ornamenting our circumscribed grounds. We object to the heterogeneous mixing of all styles of gardening, and we think that in a small space much depends on the judicious blending of colours in the flowers with which our beds are filled. The Dutch garden consists of a geometrical display of vivid and various colours—squares, ovals, or grotesque figures, each exhibiting a separate colour. Masses of such flowers as we have in our Plates are much more effective than when mixed heterogeneously with others in the flower-bed. Greenhouses, without which no great display of flowers can be expected, are often very ugly without occasion, for it is not more expensive to erect a structure in which elegance is an element than one in which it is entirely sacrificed, if the matter be well considered and not trusted to workmen, who regard only the rule of thumb in their operations. There is a fashion in flowers as well as in other matters, and we see very different favourites now from those which were admired in our younger days. The colours of flowers seem almost to have grown deeper and brighter, and the tints to have assumed peculiar richness, just as the discoveries of chemistry have given to the dyes artificial colours peculiar to the present time. Who ever heard of magenta twenty years ago, or mauve, or solferino? yet we have new species of garden flowers with all these special colours. We have before us a lovely *Petunia*, the colour of which is neither lilac nor purple, but undoubtedly mauve. The name *Petunia* was given to the genus of plants to which this flower belongs from *Petun* or *Petum*, the name of tobacco in Brazil, of which country it is a native; and the affinity of the genus to *Nicotiana*, the tobacco plant, suggested it. They both belong to the same natural order *Solanaceæ*. There are several species of *Petunia*, all of which are exceedingly elegant plants when in blossom. In the open border they succeed very well from May to September, and large patches of them have a very gay appearance. On the Continent they are very commonly grown in distinct beds; and we notice that in all the public gardens in Germany great attention is paid to the cultivation of this bright flower. On the Rhine-walk, near Coblenz, the gardening operations are greatly encouraged by the personal attention of the Queen of Prussia; and never have we seen such charming effects produced by the judicious grouping of masses of colour and training in various pretty and skilful fanciful designs such climbing plants as the vine, the Virginian creeper, and the rose. The care and skill shown to render this public walk beautiful is worthy of imitation. In autumn a few plants of each species should be put into pots and removed to the greenhouse, so that they may be preserved from the frost of winter. All succeed best in a light, rich soil, and are readily propagated from cuttings. Seeds of them are also sometimes ripened in this country, by which they may be increased. No family of plants of a limited extent supplies so many pretty flowers for our gardens as *Polemoniaceæ*, and the genus *Phlox* contains about forty or fifty species of beautiful coloured flowers, which blossom early in the summer and last till the very end of autumn, when their large panicles of white or lilac corollas, shaped like those of the primrose, mingle beautifully with the golden rod and China asters. The specimen in our Plate, *Phlox drummondii*, is a native of Mexico, in the Texas. The name *phlox* comes from *φλως* (*phlox*)—dame—in reference to the bright colour of the flowers. To this same family belongs a very beautiful luxuriant climbing plant called *Cobæa scandens*. The fine glaucous green of the smooth and ample foliage, and the large, solitary violet or purple and bell-shaped flowers, followed by ovoid berries, place this plant in the front rank of desirable conservatory plants. It is easily raised from seed, though sometimes cuttings are preferred. One of the favourite plants of the gardener at the present time is the *calceolaria*, with its great variety of colour and spots. Its name signifies little slipper, in allusion to the shape of the corolla, and children call the fallen blossoms "grandmother's pockets." How often have we filled our laps with the scattered flowers, looking like bits of curiously-coloured velvet and presenting every tint except orange and blue, from a delicate cream colour to deep maroon, and often speckled in the most quaint and charming manner! This genus of plants has but two stamens, and it belongs to the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, the foxglove family, the same in which we find the purple digitalis of our hedges, the hoary mullein, the pretty toad flax, the delicate speedwell, and numberless other inhabitants of our fields and waysides, besides the favourite little musk plant and mimulus, and the pentstemon of the greenhouse. The *calceolarias* are natives of South America chiefly, the pentstemons likewise. The pentstemon is distinguished by its fifth but ratherless filament, and its name signifies the fact—coming from the Greek words *πεντε* *pen-te* five, and *στημων* (*stemon*) a stamen. In this charming family of plants blue, purple, scarlet, rose, and white are the prevailing tints. *Pentstemon cordifolius*, unlike all the rest, is a trailer. The common upright pentstemon, with long, narrow scarlet flowers, is *P. gentianoides*, from Mexico.

Verbena is a name of immemorial antiquity, and was originally applied to a plant held in great esteem in magic. Medea used *verbena* when she gave youth again to *Æson*; the priests bound it about their temples on the morning of the death of *Æneus*. It was the herba sacra of the ancients, in honour of which *verbena* were annually held. It is represented in our British flora by the vervain, and the Druids instilled a veneration for the vervain nearly equal to that for the mistletoe. Mason describes their solemn incantations:—

Lift your boughs of vervain blue,
Dipt in cold September dew,
And dash the moisture, chaste and clear,
O'er the ground and through the air;
Now the place is purg'd and pure.

The gay autumnal flower of our gardens is the *Verbena melindres* or *chamædrifolia*, a native of the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres. The various colours it assumes render it a general favourite, as there is scarcely any contrast except yellow that it will not supply when it is desired to have a mass all of one hue.

Verbena tencoides, from Montevideo, has purple flowers, with the odour of jasmine. Indoors the favourite genera are *Lantana* and *Clerodendron*. The flowers of the former are borne in little umbels or hemispherical heads on the

summit of long peduncles, every head while young an inch or two across. Their colours are exceedingly pretty and delicate, and two or more often mingle in the same head, as lilac and primrose in the *Lantana mutabilis*. In the *Lantana crocea* the heads are of a fine, rich orange colour. Unfortunately, the odour of these flowers is like that of lucifer-matches, and the plants are apt to be of an untidy appearance, and in some species a little prickly. The lemon *verbena*, or *loysia*, is a native of Chili. Though in the colder parts of England it is an indoor shrub, in the south of Devonshire and in the Island of Guernsey it becomes tree-like, and has long, pendulous branches. The insignificant white or lilac flowers which we are accustomed to see on it grow in erect panicles; the lanceolate leaves, as in many other Chilean plants, are produced in whorls of three; hence the original name of *Verbena triphylla*. The *fuchsia* is known to British gardeners as one of the most beautiful half-hardy plants in cultivation. Whether it be in the cottager's little garden or the squire's well-kept parterre, the pretty hanging blossoms of the *fuchsia* are equally to be admired and attainable in both situations. Few plants are neater than the little *Fuchsia microphylla*, the flowers of which are only half an inch long. Originally treated as a hothouse shrub, then tried in the greenhouse, then in the open air, the *fuchsia* has eventually proved hardy enough to bear the winter with little or no protection; and in sheltered situations near the sea, as in the Isle of Man and the Isle of Wight, it becomes a grand circular bush, many feet high, and loaded with crimson blossoms till the close of the year. Few flowers are more protean in the form and colour of the calyx and corolla, or so remarkable for an equal splendour of hue in these two portions; nor is it less worthy of note that when doubled by the art of the gardener they still retain the same pistil and stamens. Individual blossoms are very commonly pentamerous; others may be formed in odd, morphological conditions, the stamens becoming petaloid and the lobes of the calyx changing into a bonâ fide green leaf. The seeds easily ripen, and are oblong berries, having a very sweet taste. In some species the berries are so sweet that the missionaries at one time tried to introduce the plant into Otaheite as a sugar plant, but were unable to procure seeds, as in New Zealand the berries are eaten greedily by the pigs as soon as they appear. All species of *fuchsia* are very easily propagated by cuttings. One of the most expeditious modes is to put a plant into heat in January, and take off the shoots for cuttings as soon as they are three inches long. Abundance of plants may be thus raised every spring for turning out into the open garden in May, and these plants in cold situations or in moist soils may either be taken up and preserved in a cellar during winter or left to perish and their places supplied by others raised in the same manner. In propagating *fuchsias* by cuttings it is very important to remember that a twig with the leaves in threes or fours will always make a much more elegant plant than one in which the leaves are only in pairs. The ordinary common crimson *fuchsia* is the only one that will grow well in the open ground; those with white or tinted flowers with purple corollas or sepals, &c., of which there is an infinite variety, belong to the conservatory. One sort is especially pretty—the *F. globose*. It looks like a coral earring, and is remarkable for the globular shape of the calyx before it bursts. In the *fuchsia*, it is necessary to remember that the calyx is not green but crimson or white as the case may be; the petals are frequently purple and the sepals red or crimson. The *fuchsias* belong to the family *Onagraceæ*. Most of the plants belonging to it are gay and ornamental. It includes the willow herbs, the pretty evening primrose, *cenothera*, and the *clarkias*, all of which are favourites with gardeners.

The flowers belonging to the *solanaceæ* tribe of plants are all recognised immediately by their starlike corollas and the cone of yellow anthers in the centre. *Solanum jasminoides* of our Plate has great bunches of pure white flowers, and scrambles in greenhouses to the height of ten or twelve feet. The genus is commonly known as producing our favourite root the potato, which originally came from the New World. The nightshades, too, belong to this genus; not only the deadly nightshade—*Atropa belladonna*—but the *Solanum dulcamara*, the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade, which it is now contended is not poisonous. The *Atropa belladonna* suggests by its name the practice of Italian belles who make use of its properties to enhance their personal charms. A portion of the extract when placed in contact with the pupil of the eye causes it to dilate, and gives a brilliancy and lustre to these speaking orbs which is much coveted and admired. We hear that this practice is not confined to the land of cloudless skies and summer breezes, but that in our own country the preparation is to be seen on the toilette-tables of our fashionable ladies. Happily, this property is turned to good account by modern science, and in examinations of the eye it is found to be of great service in dilating the pupil, as well as previous to the operation for cataract. Numberless are the instances where death has ensued from partaking of this plant or its berries. The very powerful nature of its poisonous qualities has directed the attention of modern professors of *matéria medica* towards it, and at this time it is considered to be a valuable medical agent. The *Atropa mandragora*, known as mandrakes, belongs to the same genus of plants, the roots of which are superstitiously connected with numerous fancies, and are still sold on the continent of Europe as ingredients in love philtres and charms.

The egg plant—*Solanum melongena*—is a favourite representative of this family in greenhouses and conservatories. It is so named on account of the large, ovoid pendulous berries it produces, as large as the egg of a domestic fowl. They are generally white in colour, but there are varieties with coloured berries. In French and Italian cookery these eggs are used in stews and soups and for the general purposes of the love-apple or tomato. In cultivating the plants for use they should be reared on a hotbed in light, rich earth. After they have grown two or three proper leaves they may be either pricked out into another hotbed or planted in small pots, in which they will produce their fruit. If the plants, instead of being put into pots, are planted against a wall or in a warm border in June they will fruit in the open air, if the season be not unusually wet or cold. Whilst interested in the beautiful and petted flowers of our bouquets, we must not forget that they are the natives of warmer and more fruitful climes than ours, and that it is only with care and patience that most of them can be induced to take up their abode with us and to weather our winter skies. During the fine, bright days of spring and summer we may be attracted to work in the open garden or to seek for native beauties in the fields and hedges. It is when the cold autumnal nights come on and the clouded skies warn us of the approach of winter that we must industriously house our tender favourites, and we shall find ample occupation during the cold months of the year in attending to them. Cutting slips and potting them, cleansing their leaves and arranging them for the winter must now be the provident work of all who love a bright parterre or a gorgeous bouquet in the summer time. Cowper says, "Who loves a garden loves a greenhouse too"—

Unconscious of a less propitious clime,
There blooms exotic beauty warm and snug,
While the winds whistle and the snows descend.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

STATEMENTS OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN EACH YEAR FROM 1860-1 TO 1865-6.

I.—REVENUE.

	1860-1.		1861-2.		1862-3.		1863-4.		1864-5.		1865-6.
	Budget Estimate.	Exchequer Receipts.	Budget Estimate.	Exchequer Receipts.	Budget Estimate.	Exchequer Receipts.	Budget Estimate.	Exchequer Receipts.	Budget Estimate.	Exchequer Receipts.	Budget Estimate.
Customs.. ..	£ 23,430 m	£ 23,305,777	£ 23,570 m	£ 23,674,000	£ 23,550 m	£ 24,034,000	£ 22,737 m	£ 23,232,000	£ 21,820 m	£ 22,572,000	£ 20,907 m
Excise	21,361	19,435,000	18,788	18,332,000	18,200	17,155,000	17,624	18,207,000	18,020	19,558,000	19,030
Stamps	8,295	8,348,412	8,460	8,590,945	8,625	8,994,000	9,000	9,317,000	9,128	9,530,000	9,290
Taxes	3,110	3,127,000	3,150	3,160,000	3,180	3,150,000	3,160	3,218,000	3,250	3,292,000	3,350
Income Tax ..	10,872	10,923,816	10,350	10,365,000	10,100	10,567,000	8,600	9,084,000	7,800	7,958,000	6,150
Post Office ..	3,400	3,400,000	3,520	3,510,000	3,650	3,650,000	3,800	3,810,000	3,950	4,100,000	4,250
Crown Lands ..	280	290,563	295	295,000	300	300,000	300	305,000	310	310,000	315
Miscellaneous ..	1,500	1,453,101	2,150	1,747,534	2,445	2,753,561	2,950	3,035,964	2,850	2,993,436	3,100
Totals ..	72,248 m	70,283,674	70,283 m	69,674,479	70,050 m	70,603,561	68,171 m	70,208,964	67,128 m	70,313,436	66,392 m

II.—EXPENDITURE.

	1860-1.		1861-2.		1862-3.		1863-4.		1864-5.		1865-6.
	Final Estimates.	Exchequer Issues.	Final Estimates.*	Exchequer Issues.	Final Estimates.	Exchequer Issues.	Final Estimates.*	Exchequer Issues.	Final Estimates.	Exchequer Issues.	As at present Estimated.
Interest of Debt ..	£ 26,200 m	£ 26,231,019	£ 26,180 m	£ 26,142,606	£ 26,280 m	£ 26,231,657	£ 26,400 m	£ 26,211,791	£ 26,400 m	£ 26,369,398	£ 26,350 m
Consolidated Fund ..	2,000	2,246,430	1,930	1,945,572	1,900	1,884,001	1,940	1,972,181	1,930	1,902,418	1,900
Charges	15,312	14,970,000	16,090	15,570,869	16,060	16,264,790	15,469	14,638,051	14,844	14,382,672	14,348
Army	12,836	12,331,668	12,640	12,598,042	11,794	11,370,588	10,736	10,821,596	10,709	10,893,253	10,392
Navy	—	—	53	53,431	—	—	86	85,925	—	—	—
Vote of Credit (Russian War)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vote of Credit (China War)	3,800	3,043,896	1,000	1,230,000	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Services	7,542	7,411,820	7,723	7,831,377	7,850	8,076,924	7,805	7,702,628	7,638	7,257,727	7,660
Revenue Departments ..	4,932	4,487,448	4,796	4,699,581	4,782	4,553,461	4,721	4,527,433	4,692	4,606,471	4,657
Packet Service	1,069	1,069,778	920	891,921	942	920,587	950	922,082	860	870,673	842
Stade Toll and Scheldt Toll Redemption..}	—	—	155	153,086	—	—	176	174,599	176	174,599	—
Expenses of Fortifications	73,691 m	72,792,059	71,487 m	71,116,485	70,108 m	69,302,008	68,283 m	67,056,286	67,249 m	66,462,206	66,149 m
	†	50,000	†	970,000	†	1,050,000	†	800,000	†	620,000	†
Totals ..	73,691 m	72,842,059	71,487 m	72,086,485	70,108 m	70,352,008	68,283 m	67,856,286	67,249 m	67,082,206	66,149 m

* Votes for Deficiencies and Supplemental Estimates are included in the Estimates of the years in which they were voted.
† Not included in Estimates, being provided for by money raised under special Acts.

III.—AMOUNTS (AS ESTIMATED) OF TAXES REPEALED OR REDUCED AND IMPOSED IN THE YEARS 1860-1 TO 1865-6 INCLUSIVE.

HEAD OF REVENUE.	1860-1.		1861-2.		1862-3.		1863-4.		1864-5.		1865-6.	
	Repealed or Reduced.	Imposed.	Repealed or Reduced.	Imposed.	Repealed or Reduced.	Imposed.	Repealed or Reduced.	Imposed.	Repealed or Reduced.	Imposed.	Repealed or Reduced.	Imposed.
Customs.. ..	£ 2,340,931	£ 577,904	£ 279,558	£ 15,000	£ 98,671	£ —	£ 1,896,319	£ 6,811	£ 1,744,384	£ —	£ 2,300,000	£ —
Excise	105,000	1,090,000	1,350,000	5,000	250,000	232,000	—	24,000	15,000	9,000	—	—
Stamps	—	163,000	—	60,000	5,000	20,500	—	—	255,000	—	520,000	—
Income Tax ..	—	1,060,000	1,060,000	—	—	—	2,750,000	—	1,230,000	—	2,600,000	—
Totals ..	2,945,931	2,890,904	2,689,558	80,000	353,671	252,500	4,646,319	30,811	3,244,384	9,000	5,420,000	—
Net Reduction in each Year	£55,027		£2,609,558		£101,171		£4,615,508		£3,235,384		£5,420,000	

Net estimated Revenue in the six years to 1865-6 inclusive, £16,036,648

IV.—CAPITALS OF THE FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBT, AND ESTIMATED CAPITAL OF TERMINABLE ANNUITIES, AT THE END OF EACH FINANCIAL YEAR, FROM 1859-60 TO 1864-5, INCLUSIVE.

	Capital of Unredeemed Funded Debt.*	Estimated Capital of Terminable Annuities.	Amount of Unfunded Debt.	TOTAL.*
On 31 March, 1860	£ 785,962,000	£ 16,889,010	£ 16,228,300	£ 819,079,310
On „ 1861	785,119,609	16,240,287	16,689,000	818,048,896
On „ 1862	784,252,333	16,619,052	16,517,900	817,389,290
On „ 1863	783,306,739	17,757,183	16,495,400	817,559,322
On „ 1864	† 777,429,224	† 22,664,910	13,136,000	813,230,134
On „ 1865	775,768,295	21,778,603	10,742,500	808,289,398
Variation in the Amount of the Debt in the above period of five years	10,193,705 Decrease.	4,889,593 Increase.	5,485,800 Decrease.	10,789,912 Net Total Decrease.

* Excluding Redeemed Stocks held by the National Debt Commissioners.

† In 1864 Capital Stock to the amount of £5,600,000 was cancelled, and a Terminable Annuity created in lieu thereof (under the Act 25 Vict., c. 25).

N.B.—In the second column are included the Estimated Capitals of Annuities created in respect of money raised (under various Acts) for Expenses of Fortifications.

SEPTEMBER.



WILD FLOWERS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.					Moon's Age.	After Sunset.					London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
								O'Clock.	1	2	3	4		5	7	8	9	10	12	Morn.	Aftern.		Morn.	Aftern.
1	S	<i>Giles.</i> Shooting Season comm.	5 13	0 7	6 46	10 18	0 48							22						6 0	6 24	2 52	3 15	244
2	S	14TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 15	0 26	6 44	11 9	1 53							0						6 50	7 19	3 39	4 5	245
3	M	Oliver Cromwell died, 1659	5 16	0 45	6 42	Morn.	2 53							24						7 51	8 30	4 34	5 6	246
4	Tu	Battle of Worcester, 1651	5 18	1 56	6 40	0 6	3 43							25						9 13	9 56	5 45	6 28	247
5	W	Louis XIV. born, 1638	5 20	1 24	6 37	1 10	4 28							26						10 38	11 19	7 11	7 53	248
6	Th	Flight of Francis II., King of Naples, 1860	5 21	1 44	6 35	2 18	5 4							27						11 53	—	8 34	9 8	249
7	F	<i>Eunuchus</i>	5 23	2 46	6 32	3 28	5 36							28						0 24	0 52	9 39	10 7	250
8	S	Nativity of V. Mary	5 25	2 25	6 29	4 38	6 4							29						1 18	1 43	10 33	10 58	251
9	S	15TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 26	2 45	6 27	5 47	6 31							0						2 3	2 23	11 18	11 38	252
10	M	James IV. of Scotland defeated and slain at Flodden, 1513	5 27	3 56	6 25	6 54	6 56							1						2 43	3 0	11 58	—	253
11	Tu	Marborough's Victory at Malplaquet, 1709	5 29	3 26	6 22	8 1	7 21							2						3 17	3 33	0 15	0 32	254
12	W	O. P. Riots, 1809	5 31	3 47	6 20	9 5	7 46							3						3 50	4 8	0 48	1 5	255
13	Th	Charles James Fox died, 1806	5 32	4 8	6 18	10 8	8 13							4						4 23	4 39	1 23	1 38	256
14	F	<i>Holy Cross.</i> D. of Wellington died, 1852	5 33	4 29	6 16	11 9	8 44							5						4 54	5 11	1 54	2 9	257
15	S	Brunel died, 1859	5 35	4 50	6 14	Aftern.	9 20							6						5 28	5 46	2 26	2 43	258
16	S	16TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 36	5 11	6 12	1 2	10 10							7						6 5	6 25	3 1	3 20	259
17	M	<i>Lambert, Bishop</i>	5 38	5 32	6 10	1 52	10 49							0						6 47	7 12	3 40	4 2	260
18	Tu	King George I. landed	5 40	5 53	6 7	2 38	11 43							9						7 42	8 17	4 27	4 57	261
19	W	Battle of Poitiers 1356	5 42	6 15	6 5	3 18	Morn.							10						8 58	9 38	5 32	6 13	262
20	Th	Peace Congress of Brussels, 1843	5 43	6 36	6 2	3 55	0 45							11						10 19	10 57	6 53	7 34	263
21	F	<i>St. Matthew</i>	5 45	6 57	6 0	4 29	1 48							12						11 33	—	8 12	8 48	264
22	S	Autumnal Quarter begins	5 46	7 18	5 58	4 58	2 58							13						0 3	0 29	9 18	9 44	265
23	S	17TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 48	7 39	5 56	5 27	4 11							14						0 51	1 13	10 6	10 28	266
24	M	Butler (poet) died, 1680	5 49	7 59	5 54	5 55	5 26							15						1 35	1 56	10 50	11 11	267
25	Tu	Porson died, 1808	5 51	8 20	5 52	6 26	6 42							16						2 13	2 32	11 28	11 47	268
26	W	Clarkson died, 1846	5 53	8 41	5 50	6 57	8 2							17						2 52	3 11	—	0 7	269
27	Th	<i>St. Cyprian</i>	5 55	9 15	47	7 34	9 21							18						3 32	3 53	0 26	0 47	270
28	F	Metropolitan Police commenced duty, 1829	5 56	9 21	5 45	8 16	10 36							19						4 13	4 34	1 8	1 28	271
29	S	<i>St. Michael.</i> Michaelmas Day	5 58	9 41	5 43	9 5	11 46							20						4 57	5 19	1 49	2 12	272
30	S	18TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 59	10 05	41	10 1	Aftern.							21						5 42	6 6	2 34	2 57	273



"THE ESCAPE."—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN THE YEAR 1866.

JANUARY.

THE MOON is situated a little west of Regulus on the 3rd, and east of the same star on the 4th; the star α Virginis is a little east of the Moon on the 7th, and west of her on the 8th. On the morning of the 10th the bright star very near the Moon is the planet Saturn; she is near Venus on the day of new Moon; on the 9th and 10th of the month is near α Libra; on the 26th, the bright star Aldebaran is a little left of the Moon, and on the next day the Moon is situated a little left of the same star. She is most distant from the Earth on the 9th and nearest to it on the 23rd. Her phases or times of changes are:—

Full Moon on the 1st at 48 minutes after 6 in the morning.
Last Quarter „ 8th „ 37 „ 9 in the evening.
New Moon „ 16th „ 37 „ 8 in the evening.
First Quarter „ 23rd „ 54 „ 8 in the evening.
Full Moon „ 30th „ 29 „ 8 in the evening.

At about the time of Full Moon on the 30th the star α Cancri will disappear behind the Moon at 8h. 39m. p.m. and will reappear at 9h. 45m. p.m.

MERCURY is a morning star. He rises 1h. 34m. before the Sun on the 1st, increasing to 1h. 48m. on the 6th, and then this interval decreases to three quarters of an hour by the last day. At the beginning of the month he is favourably situated for observation a little before sunrise. He is at his greatest western elongation on the 13th; he is near and west of Mars for some days before the 25th, and east of him from the 27th.

VENUS is not well situated for observation, rising and setting with the Sun nearly during the month. She is near Jupiter for some days before and after the 14th.

MARS rises about one hour before the Sun throughout the month. On the 29th he will be near Jupiter, Mars being somewhat the lower of the two planets. These two planets are near together for several days.

JUPITER at the beginning of the month will rise near the S.E.-by-E. point of the horizon at about the same time as the Sun; but towards the end of the month he will rise about one hour before the Sun. His Satellites are not visible till towards the end of the month, he being too near the Sun. Jupiter is near Mars and Mercury for a few days before and after the 27th.

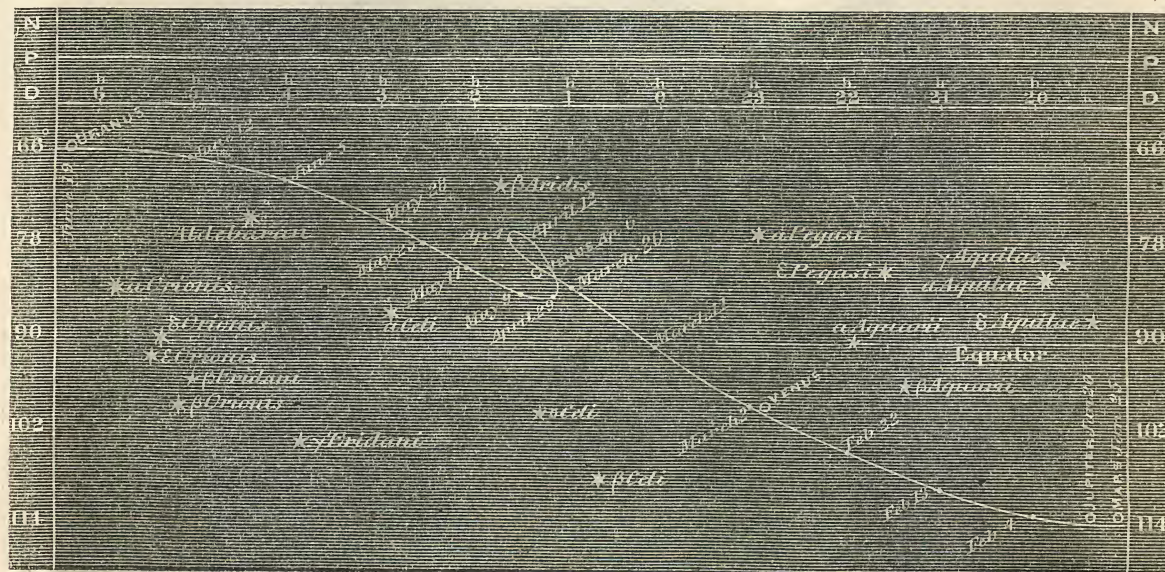
SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h. 54m. a.m., and at 1h. 5m. a.m. on the 31st. On the 10th, in the morning, the star will appear to be very close to the upper edge of the Moon.

FEBRUARY.

THE MOON is a little west of a Virginis on the 4th, and to the east of the same star on the following day. She is close to the planet Saturn on the morning of the 7th; on the evening of the 12th she is near to Jupiter, and to Mars on the 13th; near the bright star Aldebaran on the 22nd at 1h. p.m., and will be to the left of the star during the evening of this day. She is near Venus on the day of new Moon. Regulus is situated to the left of the Moon on the 27th, and precedes her on the 28th. The Moon is most distant from the Earth on the 6th, and nearest on the 18th. Her times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 7th at 39 minutes after 7 in the afternoon.
New Moon „ 15th „ 13 „ 10 in the morning.
First Quarter „ 22nd „ 48 „ 4 in the morning.
Full Moon „ 29th „ 52 „ 11 in the morning.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising on the 1st about three quarters of an hour before the Sun; this interval decreases day by day till the 19th, when the Sun and planet set together. He sets in the W.S.W. point of the horizon. He is not well situated for observation. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 29th.



PATH OF MERCURY, FROM JANUARY 25 TO JUNE 21, 1866.

VENUS will rise nearly with the Sun throughout the month; and is, therefore, still badly situated for observation. She is this month in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th.

MARS rises in the S.E. by E. point of the horizon, preceding the Sun by about 1h. during the month.

JUPITER is a morning star. He rises at 6h. 30m. a.m. at the beginning of the month, and will be visible for about 1h. 45m. at the close of the month.

SATURN will also be a morning star, rising at about 1h. after midnight on the 1st, and earlier and earlier, night by night, till, at the end of the month, he rises at 11h. 15m. p.m., and is visible from these times till sunrise. He is stationary among the stars about the 20th. On the 7th at 6h. 5m. a.m. he is about 1½ deg. due south of the Moon.

MARCH.

On the evening of the 16th there will be a partial eclipse of the Sun; but no part of it will be visible from Europe. It will begin about 8h. 50m. p.m., Greenwich time, at a place whose longitude is 141½ deg. east of Greenwich, and whose latitude is 49 deg. 50 min. north. The middle of the eclipse will take place at 9h. 51m. p.m.; but at this time but very little more than one fifth part of the Sun's diameter will be obscured. The eclipse will end at 10h. 52m. p.m. in longitude 90 deg. 6 min. west of Greenwich and in latitude 35½ deg. north.

The MOON will be somewhat to the right of the brightest star in the constellation of the Virgin—viz., α Virginis on the 3rd; and will be preceded by that star on the 4th.

The star α^2 Libra follows the Moon on the 5th, and appears to the right of her on the following day. The Moon will be very near Saturn on the 6th; on the morning of the 17th she will be near Venus, and will be near Mercury on the night of the same day. She will also be near Aldebaran on the 21st. She is most distant from the Earth on the 6th, and nearest to it on the 18th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 9th at 53 minutes past 3 in the afternoon.
New Moon „ 16th „ 37 „ 9 in the afternoon.
First Quarter „ 23rd „ 3 „ 1 in the afternoon.
Full Moon „ 31st „ 31 „ 4 in the morning.

On the 31st there will be a total eclipse of the Moon, the greater part of which will be visible from England. It will begin at 2h. 38m. a.m.; and at

this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 39½ deg. west of Greenwich and nearly 4 deg. south latitude; the beginning of the total eclipse will be at 3h. 44m.; the middle of the eclipse at 4h. 33m.; the Moon being at this time directly overhead of a place whose longitude is 67½ deg. west of Greenwich, and latitude 4½ deg. south. The end of the total eclipse will be at 5h. 22m. a.m.; at London the Moon sets at 5h. 42m. a.m., before the eclipse ends, which takes place at 6h. 29m. a.m. The Moon at this time will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 95½ deg. west of Greenwich and latitude 4½ deg. south.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting near the west point of the horizon at the beginning of the month, and near the W.N.W. at the end. He sets nearly at the same time as the Sun during the first few days, and then later and later till at the end of the month he sets 1h. 45m. after the Sun; and he is well situated for observation. He is at his greatest elongation east on the 26th.

VENUS rises and sets nearly with the Sun till towards the end of the month, when she sets a little after him. She is near Mercury on the 2nd.

MARS is a morning star, preceding the Sun's rising about 1h. At the end of the month he rises near the E.S.E. point of the horizon.

JUPITER is visible as a morning star for about 1h. 45m. at the commencement of the month, and this interval increases to 2h. 30m. at the end. He rises nearly S.E. by E. throughout the year.

SATURN may be seen throughout the remainder of the night after 11h. p.m. on the 1st, and from 9h. p.m. on the 31st.

APRIL.

On the morning of the 14th there will be a partial eclipse of the Sun; but visible only from the Southern Ocean. It begins in longitude 33½ deg. east of Greenwich, and latitude 65 deg. south nearly at 5h. 11m. a.m. The middle of the eclipse will be at 6h. 51m. a.m., when nearly seven tenths of the Sun's diameter will be obscured. The eclipse ends at 8h. 32m. a.m., in longitude 135½ deg. east of Greenwich, and latitude 34½ deg. south.

The star α Libra is to the east of the Moon on the morning of the 2nd; and west of her on the morning of the 3rd; and at this time Saturn will be near to a Libra; but a little nearer the horizon. On the morning of the 4th the Moon is to the right of β Scorpi; and on the morning of the 5th that star precedes her. She is near Mercury on the morning of the 15th, and on the morning of the following day the bright star near her is Venus, this planet

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

being somewhat the higher of the two bodies. She will be near Saturn again on the 29th, being west of the planet early in the evening; a little south of the planet at 9h. p.m., and east of the planet later in the night. She is most distant from the Earth on the 3rd and again on the last day of the month, and nearest to it on the 15th. The phases or times of changes are:—

Last Quarter on the 8th at 42 minutes past 8 in the morning.
New Moon " 15th " 3 " 7 in the morning.
First Quarter " 21st " 31 " 10 in the evening.
Full Moon " 29th " 23 " 9 in the evening.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting about 1h. 45m. after the Sun at the beginning of the month, the interval decreasing rapidly till towards the middle of the month, when the planet and the Sun set nearly together. At the beginning of the month he is well situated for observation. He is stationary among the stars on the 4th, and again on the 16th; on the evening of the 6th he is near Venus, Mercury being rather the higher of the two planets.

VENUS is an evening star, setting from 45m. to 1h. 30m. after the Sun throughout the month. She is near Mercury for a few days preceding and following the 6th.

MARS rises a little more than an hour before the Sun throughout the month. JUPITER is a morning star. He rises on the 1st at 3h. 15m. a.m., and at 1h. 30m. a.m. on the 30th.

SATURN rises at 9h. p.m. at the beginning of the month, and at about 2h. earlier towards the end. He sets after sunrise throughout.

MAY.

ON the evening of the 6th, at 7h. 45m., the Moon is situated about 5 deg. north of Jupiter; after this the Moon will be situated to the left of the planet, and during the morning of the 7th will closely follow the planet Jupiter. On the morning of the 10th the planet Mars will be near the Moon, the

planet being a little more north. On the 12th she will be near to Mercury, and near Venus on the 15th, when one day old only. The bright star Regulus is situated to the left of the Moon on the 20th, and to the right of her on the following day. She is near Saturn on the night of the 26th, particularly at 11h. 15m. p.m., when the planet is just above the Moon. On the 26th the Moon will be followed by the star α Libræ, and preceded by the same star on the following day. She is nearest to the Earth on the 14th and most distant from her on the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 7th at 42 minutes past 9 in the evening.
New Moon " 14th " 53 " 2 " afternoon.
First Quarter " 21st " 53 " 9 " morning.
Full Moon " 29th " 18 " 1 " afternoon.

MERCURY will rise at about half an hour before the Sun throughout the month, between the E. by N. and E.N.E. points of the horizon. He will be at his greatest western elongation on the 12th.

VENUS will be visible until 9 p.m. at the beginning of the month, and till 10 p.m. on the last day.

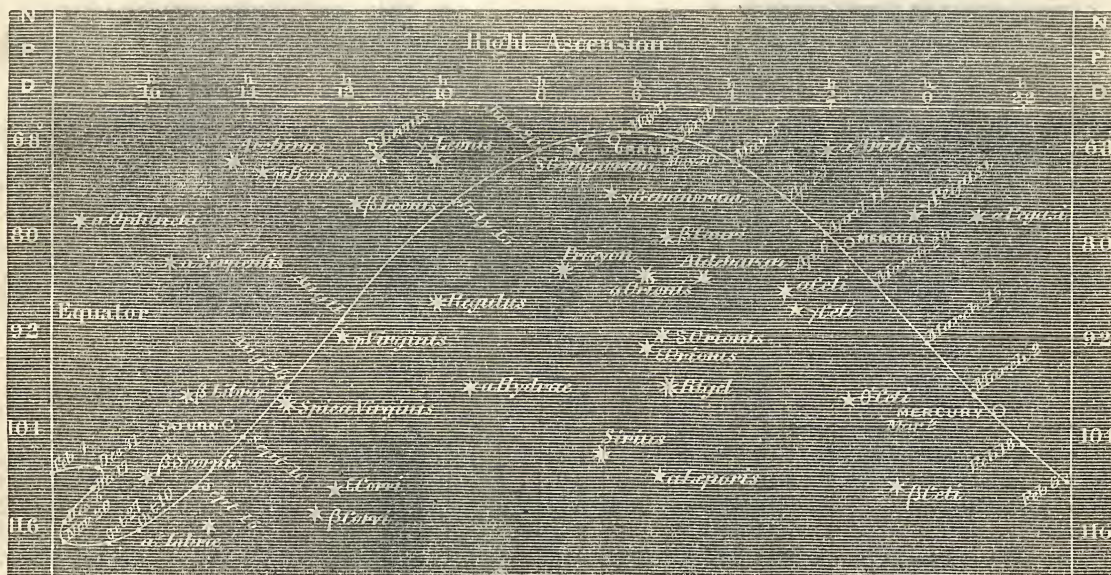
MARS rises nearly due E. at 3h. 26m. a.m. on the first day, and nearly 1h. 45m. a.m. on the last day.

JUPITER rises at 1h. 26m. p.m. on the 1st, and at 0h. 22m. a.m. on the 16th. He will be visible from about 0h. 30m. a.m. at the close of the month. He is stationary among the stars on the 21st.

SATURN will be visible from sunset till 4h. a.m. at the commencement of the month, but sets a little before 3h. on the last day.

JUNE.

THE MOON will be near the planet Jupiter on the morning of the 3rd, and on the morning of the 9th will be near to Mars, he being rather north of the Moon. On the 15th she is near Venus, and Saturn on the 22nd. On the 24th she



VENUS, FROM FEBRUARY 6, 1866, TO FEBRUARY 4, 1867.

is to the west of β Scorpi, but she will appear to the left of that star on the following day, and will be near Jupiter on the evening of the 21st and morning of the last day of the month. She is nearest to the Earth on the 11th and most distant on the 23rd. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 6th, at 13 minutes past 7 in the morning.
New Moon " 12th " 7 " 10 " evening.
First Quarter " 19th " 45 " 11 " evening.
Full Moon " 28th " 35 " 3 " morning.

MERCURY on the first of the month will rise about half an hour before the Sun; they will rise and set nearly together about the middle of the month, after which he will set about one hour after the Sun, and be an evening star. On the 15th he is in superior conjunction with the Sun.

VENUS is an evening star. She sets at about 10h. 15m. p.m. throughout the month.

MARS rises at 2h. a.m. on the 1st, in the E. by N. point of the horizon, and at the end of the month an hour earlier.

JUPITER rises at about 11h. 30m. p.m. at the beginning of the month, and at about 9h. 15m. at the end.

SATURN is an evening star, but is visible to 2h. 50m. a.m. on the 1st, and sets shortly before 1h. a.m. at the end of the month.

JULY.

THE MOON in her course will be near Mars during the morning of the 8th, and near the brightest star in the constellation of the Bull—viz., Aldebaran—on the following morning; on the evening of the 15th Venus will be on the right of the Moon. On the 18th the Moon is followed by a Virginis; on the 19th that star precedes her; she will precede Saturn on the evening of the 19th and follow him on the next night, having been in conjunction at 10h. a.m. on this day. α Libræ will be to the left of the Moon on the 20th, and her right apogee on the following day. On the 21st the Moon is west of β Scorpi, and on the following day is to the east of that star. She is near Jupiter on the night of the 26th and morning of the 27th, the planet being situated about 5 deg. south of the Moon. She is nearest to the Earth on the 9th, and most distant on the 21st. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 5th at 4 minutes past 2 in the afternoon.
New Moon " 12th " 35 " 5 " morning.
First Quarter " 19th " 44 " 3 " afternoon.
Full Moon " 27th " 13 " 4 " afternoon.

MERCURY during the first half of this month sets a little more than one hour after the Sun, and at the end of the month about 45 min. after him. At the beginning of the month, near the N.W. by W. point of the horizon, and at the W. by N. at the end of the month, he will be at his greatest eastern elongation on the 24th.

VENUS will set on the 1st at 10h. 15m. p.m., but earlier on each successive day, till at the end of the month she will set at 9h. 15m. p.m.

MARS will rise at about 0h. 47m. a.m. on the 1st, and at about twenty minutes before midnight on the last day.

JUPITER will be visible nearly the whole of the night throughout the month. He is in opposition to the Sun at 8h. 30m. a.m. on the 20th.

SATURN sets at about three quarters of an hour after midnight at the commencement of the month, and at 10h. 46m. p.m. on the last day. He is stationary among the stars on the 10th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 28th.

AUGUST.

ON the 4th the brightest star in the constellation of Taurus—viz., Aldebaran—follows the Moon, and is followed by the Moon on the 5th. On the morning of the 5th Mars is situated east of the Moon. On this day at 3h. 15m. p.m. the Moon will be 4 deg. south of the planet, and on the morning of the 6th the Moon will be to the east of Mars. On the evening of the 13th Venus will be a little to the left of the Moon. On the evening of the 16th the planet Saturn will be very near the Moon; at 7h. 45m. p.m. the Moon will be a little higher than the planet; on this evening also α Libræ will follow the Moon, or be a little to the left of her, and on the next evening the same star will precede the Moon. On the last day Aldebaran will again be found in a position with respect to the Moon very similar to that it occupied on the 4th—viz., following her at a little distance.

The Moon will be nearest to the Earth on the 5th, and again at midnight on the 30th, and most distant from her on the 18th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 3rd at 16 minutes past 7 in the afternoon.
New Moon " 10th " 36 " 2 " afternoon.
First Quarter " 18th " 16 " 9 " morning.
Full Moon " 26th " 34 " 3 " morning.

(Continued on page 46.)

OCTOBER.

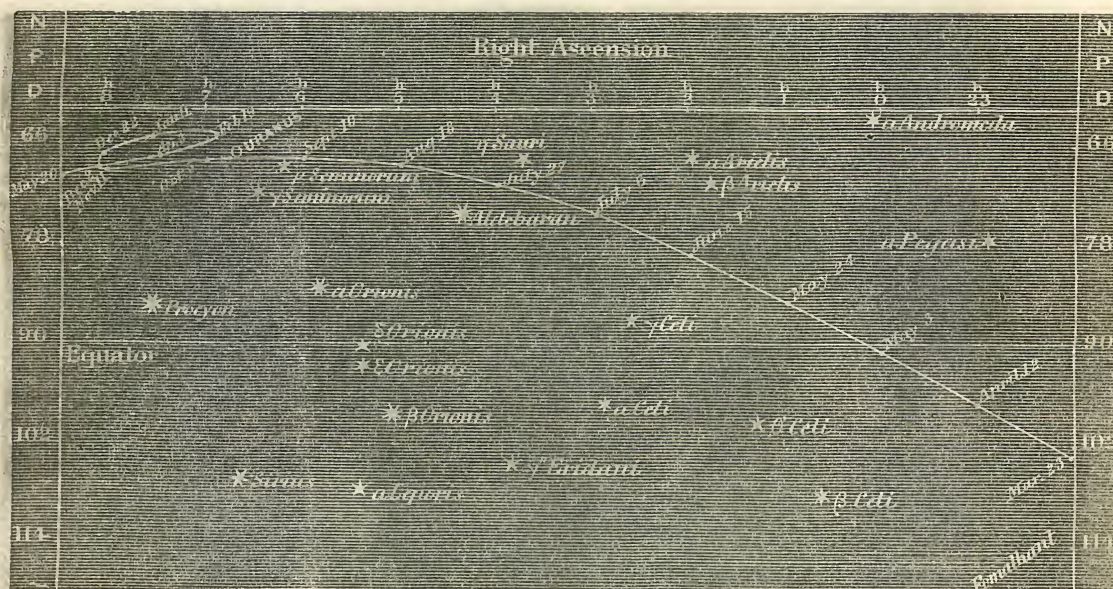


FRUITS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.						MOON.						DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.												HIGH WATER AT								Day of Year.	
			Rises.			Sets.			Rises.			Sets.			Before Sunrise.				Moon's Age.	After Sunset.				London Bridge.				Liverpool Dock.								
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	0	1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.					
1	M	Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins	6	1	10	20	5	40	11	4	1	41																6	34	7	5	3	21	3	49	274
2	Tu	Admiral Keppel died, 1786	6	3	10	38	5	38	Morn.			2	27															7	39	8	18	4	20	4	54	275
3	W	Old St. Matthew	6	5	10	57	5	35	0	9	3	6																9	2	9	45	5	33	6	17	276
4	Th	Guizot born, 1787	6	7	11	15	5	32	1	18	3	39																10	27	11	8	7	0	7	42	277
5	F	Destructive Storm at Calcutta, 1864	6	9	11	33	5	30	2	27	4	7																11	42	—	8	23	8	57	278	
6	S	Faith.	6	10	11	51	5	27	3	34	4	33																0	11	0	36	9	26	9	51	279
7	S	19TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	12	12	8	5	25	4	41	4	58																1	0	1	20	10	15	10	35	280
8	M	Wellington crossed the Bidasson, 1813	6	14	12	25	5	22	5	48	5	23																1	40	1	58	10	55	11	13	281
9	Tu	St. Dennis	6	16	12	41	5	20	6	52	5	48																2	17	2	34	11	32	11	49	282
10	W	Oxford Michaelmas Term begins	6	17	12	57	5	18	7	56	6	15																2	51	3	7	—	0	6	283	
11	Th	Isabella II., Queen of Spain, born, 1830	6	19	13	12	5	15	8	58	6	45																3	24	3	39	0	22	0	39	284
12	F	Columbus sees land, 1492. Peking surrendered, 1860	6	20	13	27	5	13	9	58	7	19																3	55	4	11	0	54	1	10	285
13	S	Trans. K. Edward, Conf.	6	22	13	41	5	11	10	52	7	58																4	25	4	42	1	26	1	40	286
14	S	20TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	24	13	55	5	8	11	45	8	43																4	59	5	16	1	57	2	14	287
15	M	Length of day, 10h. 41m.	6	25	14	9	5	6	Aftern.	9	32																	5	33	5	53	2	31	2	48	288
16	Tu	Marie Antoinette executed, 1793	6	27	14	21	5	4	1	15	10	29																6	15	6	38	3	8	3	30	289
17	W	Dunkirk sold, 1662	6	28	14	34	5	2	1	52	11	29																7	3	7	36	3	53	4	18	290
18	Th	St. Luke	6	30	14	45	5	0	2	26		Morn.																8	12	8	52	4	51	5	27	291
19	F	Battle of Leipsic, 1813	6	31	14	56	4	58	2	56	0	36																9	32	10	12	6	7	6	47	292
20	S	Lord Palmerston born, 1784	6	32	15	7	4	56	3	24	1	45																10	50	11	23	7	27	8	5	293
21	S	21ST SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	34	15	17	4	54	3	53	2	59																11	52	—	8	38	9	7	294	
22	M	Lord Holland died, 1840	6	36	15	26	4	52	4	23	4	16																0	17	0	40	9	32	9	55	295
23	Tu	Irish Rebellion, 1641	6	38	15	34	4	50	4	53	5	33																1	3	1	24	10	18	10	39	296
24	W	Sir J. Mackintosh born, 1765	6	40	15	42	4	47	5	28	6	55																1	45	2	7	11	0	11	22	297
25	Th	St. Crispin	6	42	15	49	4	45	6	8	8	14																2	28	2	50	11	43	—	—	298
26	F	Royal Charter lost, 1859	6	44	15	56	4	43	6	57	9	29																3	11	3	32	0	5	0	26	299
27	S	Captain Cook born, 1723	6	46	16	1	4	41	7	51	10	37																3	55	4	16	0	47	1	10	300
28	S	22ND SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6	48	16	6	4	39	8	54	11	36																4	40	5	3	1	31	1	55	301
29	M	[St. Simon & St. Jude	6	50	16	11	4	37	10	1		Aftern.																5	29	5	55	2	18	2	44	302
30	Th	Sheridan born, 1751	6	51	16	14	4	36	11	9	1	7																6	22	6	51	3	10	3	37	303
31	W	Lord Dundonald died, 1860	6	53	16	16	4	34	Morn.	1	41																	7	25	8	1	4	6	4	40	304



"THE REVERSE OF FORTUNE."—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



MARS, FROM MARCH 23, 1866, TO MAY 5, 1867.

MERCURY will set after the Sun till about the middle of the month, when they will set almost together, after which time the planet will rise before the Sun, and at the end of the month by as much as 1h. 15m. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 21st.

VENUS is very bright this month, setting from 1h. 30m. to 1h. after the Sun throughout the month.

MARS rises from a point about 2 deg. north of N.E. by E. point of the horizon, at about 11h. p.m. throughout the month.

JUPITER will be visible nearly all night throughout the month.

SATURN is an evening star. On the 1st he sets at 10h. 42m. p.m.; on the 14th at 9h. 52m. p.m.; and at 8h. 48m. on the last day.

SEPTEMBER.

ON the 24th there will be a total eclipse of the MOON, but invisible from England. It begins at 12h. 20m.; the middle is 1h. 19m.; the middle will be at 2h. 7m.; and it ends at 3h. 54m. p.m. At the time of the middle of the eclipse the Moon is in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 146° east of Greenwich and two thirds of a degree of north latitude.

On the 1st, at 4h. 30m. p.m., the bright star Aldebaran and the Moon are nearly together, and after this the Moon is east of the star, the interval between them becoming greater and greater as the night advances. On the morning of the 3rd the bright star near the Moon is Mars. On the 13th, a little before 8h. in the morning, the planet Saturn and the Moon will be near together, and the crescent Moon will be seen following the planet on the evening of this day. On the 19th Jupiter is near the Moon; and on the 29th, at 3h. 28m. a.m., the bright star Aldebaran will disappear behind the Moon,

and will reappear at 4h. 31m., after which the Moon will be to the left of the star. She will be most distant from the earth on the 15th, and nearest to her on the 27th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter	on the	2nd	at 0h. 9m. in the morning.
New Moon	"	9th	" 14 minutes past 2 in the morning.
First Quarter	"	17th	" 28 " 3 " morning.
Full Moon	"	24th	" 6 " 2 " afternoon.

MERCURY is a morning star. He will rise a few minutes before 4h. a.m. on the 1st; on the 7th he will rise 1h. 4m. before the Sun; and at the end of the month they will rise nearly together. He is at his greatest westerly elongation on the 6th.

VENUS sets on the 1st at 7h. 55m., and on the last day at 6h. 48m. She is near Saturn on the 20th, and in Aphelion on the 21st.

MARS will be visible from 10h. 42m. p.m. on the 1st, and from about 10h. p.m. on the last. He is near to Uranus on the 24th.

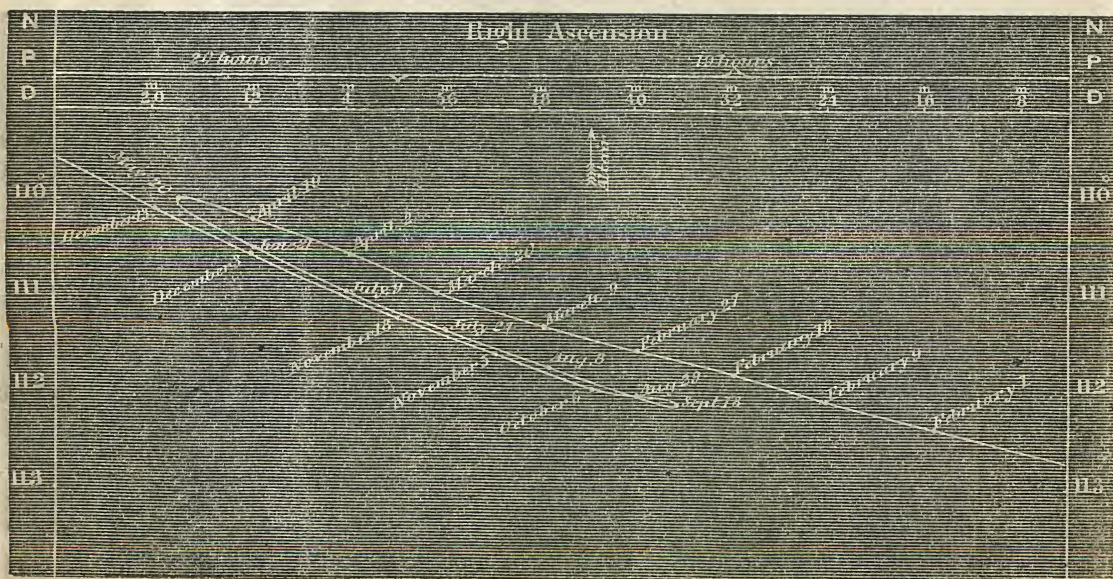
JUPITER sets on the 1st at 1h. a.m., at midnight on the 15th, and at 11h. 2m. p.m. on the last day. He is stationary among the stars on the 18th.

SATURN will set on the 1st at 1h. 58m. after the Sun, and at 1h. 55m. after him on the 30th. He is near the Moon on the 15th.

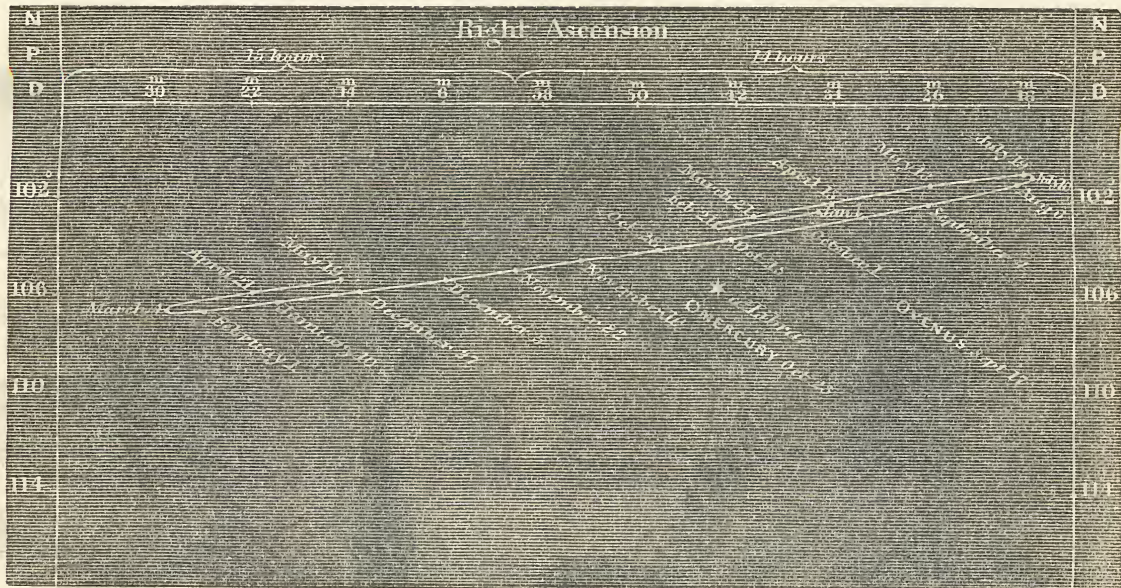
OCTOBER.

DURING the afternoon of Oct. 8 there will be a partial eclipse of the SUN.

At London it begins at 4h. 26m. p.m. Its greatest phase will take place at 5h. 26m. p.m., when something less than one half of the Sun's diameter will be obscured; but this phase will not be visible, as the Sun sets on this day at 5h. 21m., or five minutes before.



JUPITER, FROM JANUARY 19 TO DECEMBER 22.



SATURN FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 27, 1866.

At Cambridge the Eclipse will begin at 4h. 25m. p.m. } Cambridge mean
The greatest Eclipse will be at .. 5h. 25m. p.m. } time.
At Cambridge the Sun will set at 5h. 20m. p.m.
At Oxford the Eclipse will begin at .. 4h. 20m. p.m. } Oxford mean time.
The greatest Eclipse will be at .. 5h. 20m. p.m. }
At Oxford the Sun will set at 5h. 21m. p.m.
At Liverpool the Eclipse begins at .. 4h. 8m. p.m. } Liverpool time.
The greatest Eclipse will be at .. 5h. 9m. p.m. }
The Sun sets at 5h. 19m., or nearly 10m. after the greatest phase.
At Dublin the Eclipse begins at .. 3h. 52m. p.m. } Dublin mean time.
The greatest Eclipse will be at .. 4h. 56m. p.m. }
The Sun will set at 5h. 19m., or 23m. after its greatest phase.
At Edinburgh the Eclipse begins at .. 4h. 1m. p.m. } Edinburgh mean
The greatest Eclipse will be at .. 5h. 4m. p.m. } time.
The Sun will set at 5h. 16m. p.m., or 12m. after the greatest phase.

The path of the MOON this month takes her near to Mars on the 1st, which planet is situated N.W. of the Moon, at a distance continually increasing, next to the brightest star in Leo or Regulus on the 3rd and 4th; she precedes the star on the former and follows it on the latter day. She is near Saturn on the 10th, Venus on the 12th, and Jupiter on the 16th. On the morning of the 26th the star Aldebaran will precede the Moon; on this day, a little after noon, they will be together; and in the morning of the 27th this star will follow the Moon. On the morning of the 29th Mars is again situated near the Moon, at a little distance N.E.; they have the same right ascension on this day at 5h. 22m. p.m.; and on the morning of the 30th the planet will be N.W. of the Moon. She will be most distant from the earth at midnight on the 12th, and nearest to her on the 25th. Her phases or times of change are:—

Last Quarter on the 1st at 9 minutes past 6 in the morning.
New Moon .. 8th .. 58 .. 4 .. afternoon.
First Quarter .. 16th .. 24 .. 9 .. afternoon.
Full Moon .. 24th .. 0h. 13m. in the morning.
Last Quarter .. 30th .. 45 minutes past 2 in the afternoon.

MERCURY will set within a few minutes of the sun throughout the month. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun about midnight on the 2nd.

VENUS sets at 1h. 7m. after the Sun on the 1st, and at 1h. 20m. after him on the 31st. She is at her greatest eastern elongation on the 1st, and becoming very bright.

MARS rises at 9h. 55m. on the 1st, and about two minutes earlier each successive day, till on the last day he rises at 8h. 58m.

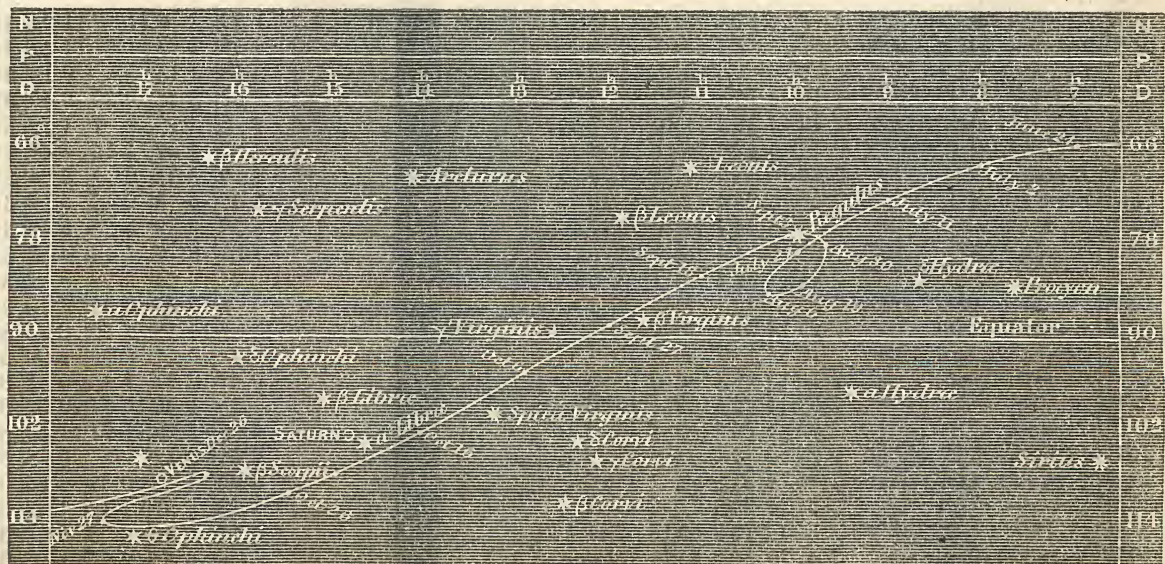
JUPITER is an evening star, rising before sunset and setting at 11h. p.m. on the 1st, and at 9h. 16m. at the end of the month.

SATURN will be visible as an evening star for about an hour at the commencement of the month, but this interval decreases to 27m. by the last day.

NOVEMBER.

THE course of the MOON this month does not take her near to many visible bright stars or planets. On the morning of the 7th she is near Saturn, but both are too near the Sun at the time to be visible. The planets Mercury and Venus on the 9th and 10th are near the Moon; Venus may be seen thus situated on the evening of the latter day. Jupiter is near the Moon during the evening of the 13th. On Nov. 22 the bright star Aldebaran is left of the Moon early in the evening, but at 9h. 58m. p.m. it will be just at the edge of the Moon, and pass behind her; it will be again at the edge of the Moon at

(Continued on page 50.)



MERCURY, FROM JUNE 21, 1866, TO JANUARY 9, 1867.

NOVEMBER.



Common Polypody. Beech Fern.
Common Braken. Mule Fern.
Black Spleenwort. Film Fern.
Common Hard Fern. Maiden Hair.
Hart's Tongue. Osmund.

FERNs.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.					MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.								HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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"THE CAT'S PORTRAIT."—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.

10h. 52m. p.m., and after this the Moon will move from the star. On the morning of the 26th the Moon will be to the right of the planet Mars. She will be most distant from the Earth on the 9th, and nearest to her on the 22nd. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the	7th	at 25 minutes past 10	in the morning.
First Quarter	"	15th	" 7 "	" 2 " afternoon.
Full Moon	"	22nd	" 15 "	" 10 " morning.
Last Quarter	"	29th	" 5 "	" 3 " morning.

MERCURY will set from 30m. to 45m. after the Sun throughout the month. He is at his greatest elongation on the 18th, and is stationary among the stars about the 27th.

VENUS on the 1st sets at 5h. 54m., at 5h. 22m. on the 17th, and at the close of the month at 4h. 40m. She is at her greatest brilliancy on the 5th, and is stationary among the stars on the 21st.

MARS will rise on the 1st at 4h. 23m. after sunset; on the last day he will rise at 7h. 23m. p.m., and be visible during the remainder of the night.

JUPITER will set on the 1st at 9h. 6m. p.m., on the 17th at 7h. 22m., and at 7h. 43m. at the end of the month.

SATURN during the most of the month will rise and set at almost the same time as the Sun, but towards the end he may be seen for about two hours as a morning star.

DECEMBER.

DURING this month the MOON in her course will pass several remarkable stars. On the 1st the Moon precedes the bright Spica Virginis star in the constellation of the Virgin, and follows it on the 2nd. On the 4th she is near Saturn; on the 11th near Jupiter; on the 19th the Moon precedes Aldebaran. They are nearly together at 10h. a.m. on the morning of the 26th, and follows the star on the 20th. On the 24th and 25th the Moon is near Regulus, pre-

ceding the star on the former and following it on the latter day. Spica Virginis follows the Moon on the 24th, and precedes it on the 25th. On the 26th Mars is near the Moon. On the 28th the Moon is a little west of Spica Virginis, and a little east on the latter day; and on the 30th a Libra follows the Moon; and on the 31st the Moon follows the same star. She is most distant from the Earth on the 6th, and nearest to her on the 21st. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the	7th	at 25 minutes past 5	in the morning.
First Quarter	"	15th	" 43 "	" 4 " morning.
Full Moon	"	21st	" 34 "	" 8 " evening.
Last Quarter	"	28th	" 23 "	" 7 " evening.

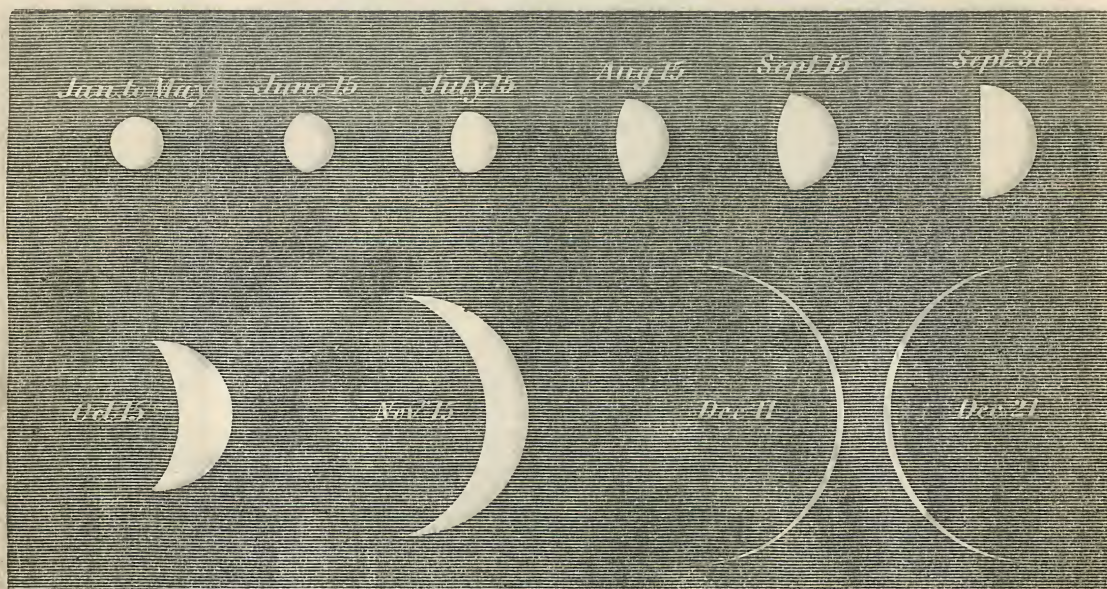
MERCURY on the 1st will set at about 45m. after the Sun, on the 8th at almost the same time. On this day he rises about 15m. before the Sun; this interval increases rapidly to the 20th, when it is two hours; it then decreases again, till on the last day it amounts to 1h. 45m. Mercury will rise in the S.E. by E. point of the horizon nearly; he will be stationary among the stars on the 17th, near Venus on the 6th, and at his greatest easterly elongation on the 27th.

VENUS will set a little after the Sun till the 11th; from which day she rises before him and becomes a morning star, rising 55m. before him on the 17th; this interval increases to 2h. 41m. by the end of the month. She is near the Moon on the 7th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 11th, and stationary among the stars on the 31st.

MARS rises on the 1st at 7h. 19m., at 6h. 6m. on the 16th, and at 4h. 40m. p.m. on the last day. He is stationary among the stars on the 2nd.

JUPITER sets at 7h. 40m. on the 1st, at 6h. 55m. on the 17th, and at 6h. 17m. on the last day.

SATURN rises at 5h. 45m. a.m. on the 1st, and at 3h. 58m. on the last day.



Scale—1 inch equal to 40 seconds.

SUCCESSIVE APPEARANCES AND RELATIVE MAGNITUDES OF THE PLANET VENUS DURING THE YEAR 1866.

THE PLANETS.

AROUND the Sun the planets revolve in periods of different lengths, according to their various distances. The nearest known planet to the Sun is Mercury, and the next in order is Venus, and both these revolve at a less distance from the Sun than the Earth, and are called inferior planets. They present every variety of phase, like the Moon in her revolution round the Earth. This is due to the alteration in the position of their illuminated hemisphere to the Earth. Both these planets were known as far back as we have any records. The next in order is the Earth; beyond the Earth is Mars, also known to the ancients; then between this planet and Jupiter there are now known to be eighty-three small planets, seventy-nine of these having been discovered since the year 1847, and none of them were known at the beginning of this century. Not one of these small planets approach so near to the Sun as Mars, and not one attains so great a distance from the Sun as Jupiter. This planet was also known to the ancients, but the four Moons which revolve around him became known since the invention of the telescope. Saturn comes next, and is the most distant of the planets known to the ancients. The next in order of distance is Uranus, discovered in 1781; and the most distant known planet is Neptune, a very recent discovery. Uranus and Neptune cannot be seen without the assistance of a telescope.

All the planets which revolve in orbits greater than the Earth's are called superior planets.

All the planets move round the Sun in the same direction.

As before said, the phases of the inferior planets are like those of the Moon; but as Mercury never recedes from the Sun more than 30°, or never rises or sets more than two hours before or after the Sun, he cannot be seen on a dark sky like all the other planets, and it requires a knowledge where to look and how to look to find this planet among the stars in the dusk of the evening, or during the short time it can be seen either in the morning or the evening.

On the contrary, Venus is the most brilliant of all the planets. She is a morning star whilst passing from inferior to superior conjunction, and an evening star from superior to inferior conjunction. This year she will be in superior conjunction with the Sun on Feb. 26, and in inferior conjunction on Dec. 11. She is at her greatest brilliancy about five weeks before the inferior conjunction, and again at about five weeks afterwards; at these times

she is about 40° west or 40° east of the Sun, and at these times her figure is like that of the Moon when five or twenty-two days old.

The planet Mars, being at a greater distance from the Sun than the Earth, is longer performing a revolution. The time he occupies is 687 days, and he moves at about 15½ miles per second. When Mars is nearest to the Earth he shines with a brilliancy nearly approaching that of Jupiter, but when distant he is very small and dull.

We now come to the small planets, none of which can be seen without a telescope.

Next to Venus the planet Jupiter follows in the order of brightness. Jupiter, is by far the largest of the planets, his time of revolution is equal to twelve of our years.

The planet Saturn is 414 million of miles farther from the Sun than Jupiter, or the great distance of 910 million of miles, and takes 29½ of our years to perform one revolution. He moves about six miles per second. The most remarkable peculiarity about this planet is the presence of a flat ring which surrounds the planet.

The planet Uranus, whose distance from the Sun is about 1829 millions of miles, revolves around the Sun in about 84 years; whilst Neptune takes 164½ of our years to revolve once at a distance of 2864 millions of miles from the Sun.

The position of the planets this year among the stars can readily be found by reference to our diagrams. That in January shows the path of Mercury for the first half year; that on page 47 for the latter six months. For the whole year, Venus may be seen on page 43, Mars in August, Jupiter and Saturn in October. The curious loops or apparent retrograde movements of the several planets, about which times the planets for several nights together seem to occupy the same places in the heavens, are readily indicated by these diagrams. For instance, the loops in the course for Mercury's path about April and July, with the retrograde movement without a loop in November; the bold path of Venus without retrograding till the end of the year and beginning of 1867 are clearly exhibited.

Our space will not allow us to note all the planetary phenomena in one year; but we have indicated under each month some of the most striking phenomena belonging to that month.

THE SUN—THE ZODIAC—THE YEAR.

THE SUN regulates the beginning, duration, and end of the seasons. There is nothing in the heavens to mark the beginning or ending of any season; the beginning or ending of the year, for instance. A year is a division of time which has been observed from early ages. The length of the year in early ages was unknown, and many were the attempts to discover its true length; indeed, it required all the learning of astronomers for many centuries to determine the length of the year, and till this was determined no accurate rules could be laid down for the measurement of time.

Early observers noted the path of the Sun, and remarked that it took a certain number of days in his journey from being in one particular position in the heavens till it returned to the same, or nearly the same, position again. An imaginary circle was traced out as the Sun's path, and it was observed that it passed many clusters or particular groups of stars, twelve of which were particularly noticed, and the outline of some objects having reference to the state of the earth—the labour of the husbandmen, hunting, &c.—at the particular time of the Sun's passing through them, was drawn so as to include each group.

The circle thus traced out was called the Zodiac, from *ζῳάκ* to live, because the greater number of the divisions, or clusters, or constellations into which it was thus divided were those of animals; it was also called the animal's circle, and the twelve constellations are called the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and to each of these signs is affixed a character.

At the beginning of the year the sun is in the sign Capricornus, the Goat, whose symbol is ♐, passes into Aquarius, the Water-bearer ♒, in January. It is not certain who invented the zodiac. The characters of our climate are not the same as those of the inventors, but they correspond pretty well with our climate; for instance, the Water-bearer, into which the Sun enters in January during the heavy rain of winter. From Aquarius the Sun enters Pisces, the Fisher ♓, in February, and Aries, the Ram ♈, the figure of which is used to denote March; when the Sun enters this sign Spring commences. Taurus, the Bull, ♉, is used for April; Gemini, the Twins, ♊, for May; Cancer, the Crab, ♋, for June; Leo, the Lion, ♌, for July; Virgo, the Virgin, ♍, for August; Libra, the Balance, ♎, for September, signifying the equal length of day and night all over the world; Scorpio, the Scorpion, ♏, for October; Sagittarius, the Archer, ♐, a figure half man, half beast, with a bow as prepared for hunters, points out November as the hunting season; and Capricornus, the Goat, ♑, for December, in which sign the Sun is at the end of the year.

Every month, therefore, the Sun passes out of one and enters another of these signs, and the year is thus divided into twelve parts, and these are again grouped into four periods—viz., spring, from the time of the Sun entering the sign Aries, when the days and nights are equal all over the world, passing through Taurus and Gemini in this year 89 days 1 hour and 6 minutes. Summer includes Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, and reckons from June 21, which is the summer solstice—solstice, from *sol* the Sun, and *sto* to stand, the Sun appearing to stand still at the time of the solstice, and the days to be nearly the same length for a few days before and after. Autumn includes Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius; and winter includes the time the sun is in Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, and includes the period of three months from the 21st of December, the day of the winter solstice.

The year is therefore the duration of time during which the Sun passes through the twelve degrees of the Zodiac. This time is now known to be 365 days 6 hours 49 minutes, nearly. The ordinary year is considered to consist of 365 days; it is therefore too short by six hours nearly; therefore, if every year was considered 365 days it would lead to great confusion; for instance, in progress of time the vernal equinox would happen on every day of the civil year. Now, four times 6 hours are 24 hours, and therefore, to keep the year nearly right, every fourth year has one day added to it, or, it has 366 days. This year is called bissextile, or leap year, which makes up for the loss, but does not correct the year exactly; six hours every year is too much by 11 minutes, so in four years the excess amounts to 44 minutes, or to a whole day in 130 years. We are indebted to Julius Cæsar for this arrangement, and consequently this year is called the Julian year.

This additional day every four years is called the intercalary day. It was formerly ordered to be added on the 24th of February, which was the sixth day (*sextile*) before the calendar or 1st day of March. The 24th day was counted twice (*bis*), and thus we have the origin of bissextile. It is now always added to the month of February, which month in leap year contains 29 days.

This mode of reckoning continued for 1292 years, to the year 1583, and the year began ten days later than it ought to have done; consequently the seasons were wrong with respect to the months, and the equinoxes and solstices happened ten days before their respective days. The vernal equinox, for instance, on March 10. Very great inconvenience followed. It affected the times fixed for Easter and other movable feasts, and very many were the attempts to make it right.

In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII. gave an order that after the 4th of October ten days should be omitted, so that the day following the 4th of October was called the 15th. By this means the then error of which, in the interval between the years 325 and 1582, represented very nearly the accumulation of errors arising from the excess of the Julian correction of six hours was rectified.

In order to correct the calendar for future years it was arranged that at certain periods the intercalary day of the Julian correction should be omitted. Thus the years 1700, 1800, 1900 are, according to the Julian correction of the calendar, leap years, being divisible by four, but in these years the intercalary day is to be omitted; they are to be common years. The year 2000 is to be leap year, with 366 days; 2100, 2200, 2300 are not to be leap years, and so on for succeeding centuries.

This mode of keeping the calendar nearly correct is very simple. It corrects the inaccuracy arising from the Julian correction by omitting the intercalary days in the space of 400 years.

It is interesting to ascertain the error yet remaining. It amounts to 2h. 15m. 56s. nearly in 400 years, or one day in 4237 years. It is not worth while to make any further arrangement to correct this, as neglecting it the error will be less than one day till the year 5819.

In honour of Pope Gregory this form of year is sometimes called the *Gregorian year*. It was at once adopted in all Catholic countries, but in England the change was not introduced till the year 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days, and an Act of Parliament was passed that eleven days should be omitted in the month of September. In 1752, on September 2, the Julian method ceased, and the next day instead of being called the 3rd was called the 14th, and at the same time the 1st of January was declared

to be the 1st day of the year. Russia still retains the Julian method, and since the eleven days were omitted the Sun has gained another day, so that there are now twelve days difference between Russian dates and our own, or between the old and the new styles.

THE MOON—HER PHASES—LUNAR MONTH—LUNAR YEAR.

THE MOON, like the planets, is an opaque body, shining by the *light she* receives from the Sun; if she shone by her own light she would always appear full. Her average distance from the Earth is about 239,000 miles, and this would be her constant distance if she moved in a circle; but, in consequence of her orbit of revolution being elliptical, she is at times 13,000 miles nearer, when she is in perigee, and 13,000 miles farther, when she is said to be in apogee. In consequence of this revolution round the Earth she is at times in a straight line joining the Sun and the Earth and between these bodies. In this position she is said to be in conjunction with the Sun, and as her dark side is towards the Earth we cannot see her, and it is new moon.

When in her path round the Earth she is removed a little from the line joining the Earth and Sun, we see a very small portion of her illuminated surface, as a streak of light, in the shape of a beautiful crescent.

As she advances in her course round the Earth this crescent momentarily increases till she completes one fourth part of her revolution. Then we can see one half of her illuminated surface, but half is still hidden from us. At this stage of the Moon's course she is said to be entering her first quarter.

As she still further advances around the Earth, the bright part increases till, when she has completed one half of her course, and when she is in the line joining the Sun and the Earth continued beyond the Earth, we see the whole of her surface enlightened, and it is full Moon, the second quarter. In this position the Earth is situated between the Moon and the Sun, and she is said to be in opposition to the Sun.

After this she removes from the line joining the Earth and the Sun, and we see less and less of her enlightened side till, on completion of three fourths of her revolution, we see her again as a half Moon. This is the third quarter; constantly then the angle between the lines joining the Earth and the Moon and the Earth and the Sun decreases, and less of her bright surface is seen and more of her dark surface is presented to us, till again the whole is dark, when there is no angle between the line joining the Earth and the Moon, and it is new Moon again.

The Moon's phases are marked in almanacks thus:—

A dark circle ● for the new Moon; ☾ first quarter, the horns or points of the increasing Moon being directed towards the east, because the Sun is then west; the full Moon, by a white circle ○; and the third quarter with the horns or points directed towards the west ☾, because it is from the east that the Sun illuminates her.

The length of time in which the Moon passes through the signs of the Zodiac is about 27d. 8h.; but between one new Moon and another, or between one conjunction of the Sun and Moon and another, is a little more than 29½ days—forming a lunar month.

The Moon is much smaller than the Earth. It would require fifty globes the size of the Moon to make one of the same magnitude as the Earth.

Passing through the whole Zodiac in her monthly course, she approaches and passes remarkable stars and planets, by which means these stars and planets may become generally known. These phenomena will be carefully noted in our *Astronomical Occurrences* for each month, as well as the times of the Moon's entering her different phases.

Some nations still make the year to consist of twelve lunations. This is called the lunar year; it contains 354 days, and is, consequently, shorter than the solar year by eleven days. This method was adopted by the Jews at a very early period. The Jewish year is, in fact, a lunar-solar year. The months are lunar, being founded on the lunar cycle of nineteen years; every nineteenth year, therefore, they come to the same date in the solar year.

The lunar cycle contains 225 lunations, which are divided into 12 years of 12 months and 7 (called embolastic) of 13 months.

The Jewish year is of three kinds—perfect, imperfect, and common.

The perfect year has 355 days, and is when the months Hesvan and Kislev have each 30 days.

The imperfect year has 353 days, when the months Hesvan and Kislev have only 29 days.

The common year has 354 days, when the month Hesvan has 29 and Keslev 30 days.

The modern Jews have an additional month in each seven years out of every nineteen, and add nothing to the other years.

The year with this month is called embolastic. It is formed by introducing an intercalary month, following Adar, or second Adar, and is called Veadar.

The embolastic year will consist of 385, or 384, or 383 days, according to the above. The month Veadar is introduced at that period of the year for the purpose of keeping Passover in its proper season, which is the Full Moon of the vernal equinox, or after the Sun has entered Aries; it is indifferent at what period the Full Moon happens; but it must be kept whilst the Sun is in the sign Aries.

The Jewish months are:—

Tisri which has	30 days.	Nisan which has	30 days.
Hesvan "	29 or 30 "	Yiar "	29 "
Kislev "	29 or 30 "	Sivan "	30 "
Tebet "	29 "	Tamuz "	29 "
Lebah "	30 "	Ab "	30 "
Adar "	29 "	Elul "	29 "

In embolastic years Adar has 30, and the month Veadar has 29 days.

As a lunation is about 29½ days, the arrangement of 29 and 30 days alternately is very good.

When a month has 30 days, the last day of that month and the following day are both kept as New Moons, on the principle that a holiday cannot be kept part of a day, the 30th being half in the preceding lunar month, and half in the following month, or day of New Moon. The whole day is made a holiday, and the following, as a matter of course, from its being the first whole day of the New Moon. These arrangements are very ancient.

The ancient Egyptian year consisted of 12 months of 30 days, with five intercalary days at the end.

The ancient Greeks calculated their year by lunar periods, of 12 months, of 29 and 30 days alternatively, with an intercalary month in six years out of the nineteen of which the lunar cycle consisted.

DECEMBER.



Hawthorn Fruit. Privet.
Ivy. Holly.
Scotch Fir. Rose.
Mistletoe. Ash.
Strawberry Tree.

FRUITS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT				Day Year.					
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.			Moon's Age.	After Sunset.			London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.						
								O'Clock.				O'Clock.			Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.				
			H. M.	M.	S. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	2	4	6	8	Moon's Age.	4	6	8	10	12	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 46	10 47	3 53	1 30	1 33						24						9 20	9 55	6 0	6 35	335
2	S	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 47	10 24	3 52	2 36	1 57						25						10 29	11 2	7 10	7 44	336
3	M	Samuel Crompton, inventor of the Spinning-mule, born, 1753	7 48	10 13	3 52	3 39	2 22						26						11 34	—	8 17	8 49	337
4	Tu	Length of Day 8h 2m	7 49	9 37	3 51	4 42	2 49						27						0 1	0 26	9 16	9 41	338
5	W	Mozart died, 1792	7 51	9 12	3 51	5 43	3 20						28						0 47	1 7	10 2	10 22	339
6	Th	St. Nicholas	7 52	8 46	3 51	6 41	3 54						29						1 28	1 46	10 43	11 1	340
7	F	Marshal Ney executed, 1815	7 53	8 20	3 50	7 36	4 35						0						2 4	2 22	11 19	11 37	341
8	S	Conception B. V. M.	7 54	7 54	3 50	8 27	5 20						1						2 40	2 56	11 55	—	342
9	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 56	7 27	3 50	9 13	6 12						2						3 13	3 28	0 11	0 28	343
10	M	Royal Academy established. Sir J. Reynolds first President, 1768	7 57	7 03	3 49	9 54	7 9						3						3 45	4 2	0 43	1 0	344
11	Tu	Grouse-shooting ends	7 58	6 32	3 49	10 29	8 10						4						4 19	4 36	1 17	1 34	345
12	W	Cibber died, 1757	7 59	6 43	3 49	11 1	9 14						5						4 53	5 11	1 51	2 8	346
13	Th	St. Lucy	8 0	5 36	3 49	11 29	10 22						6						5 32	5 53	2 26	2 47	347
14	F	Prince Consort died, 1861	8 0	5 73	3 49	11 56	11 31						7						6 13	6 36	3 8	3 28	348
15	S	Length of Night 16h 12m.	8 1	4 38	3 49	Aftern.	Morn.						8						7 2	7 31	3 51	4 17	349
16	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 2	4 93	3 49	0 48	0 43						9						8 4	8 38	4 46	5 19	350
17	M	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 3	3 40	3 49	1 16	1 55						10						9 13	9 48	5 53	6 28	351
18	Tu	Samuel Rogers, the poet, died, 1855	8 4	3 10	3 50	1 49	3 13						11						10 22	10 58	7 3	7 37	352
19	W	Hanover made the ninth German Electorate, 1692	8 5	2 40	3 50	2 28	4 31						12						11 31	Midn.	8 13	8 46	353
20	Th	Napoleon III. first elected President, 1848	8 5	2 11	3 50	3 17	5 50						13						—	0 29	9 15	9 44	354
21	F	St. Thomas	8 6	1 41	3 51	4 13	7 0						14						0 54	1 22	10 9	10 37	355
22	S	Day breaks 6h 0m a.m.	8 6	1 11	3 51	5 19	8 3						15						1 48	2 14	11 3	11 29	356
23	S	Prince Consort buried, 1861	8 6	0 41	3 51	6 28	8 56						16						2 41	3 6	11 56	—	357
24	M	Hugh Miller died, 1856	8 7	0 11	3 52	7 43	9 40						17						3 31	3 54	0 21	0 46	358
25	Tu	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	Aftern.	3 53	8 57	10 16						18						4 18	4 41	1 9	1 33	359
26	W	St. Stephen	8 8	0 48	3 53	10 9	10 47						19						5 4	5 27	1 56	2 19	360
27	Th	St. John	8 8	1 18	3 54	11 17	11 15						20						5 51	6 14	2 42	3 6	361
28	F	Innocents	8 9	1 48	3 55	Morn.	11 38						21						6 39	7 2	3 29	3 54	362
29	S	Thomas à Becket assassinated, 1170	8 9	2 17	3 56	0 24	Aftern.						22						7 28	7 55	4 17	4 43	363
30	S	1ST SUN. AFTER XMAS.	8 9	2 46	3 57	1 19	0 27						23						8 24	8 57	5 10	5 39	364
31	M	Silvester	8 9	3 15	3 58	2 32	0 54						24						9 31	10 6	6 12	6 46	365



"THE SISTERS,"—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

ALTHOUGH Mr. Baxter's contributions are not at all times free from the artificiality of manner into which an artist almost inevitably falls who confines his pencil too exclusively to the depiction of female beauty of one particular type, we are not insensible to the real sweetness and grace, the "extreme prettiness," of this artist's fancy female subjects. This picture of "The Sisters" favourably exemplifies the qualities which have made Mr. Baxter's long list of similar subjects so attractive and popular. Here, too, as

far as this picture individually is concerned, resemblance of character is not merely admissible—it is absolutely required. "Sisters" will be like each other, though the one may be a dark and the other a fair beauty. The agreeable composition of the picture, the tasteful grouping of the figures, the fresh and pleasant colouring, which, by-the-way, is of a hue which time will improve rather than deteriorate, and the transparent tone of the cast shadow on the fair girl's face, are merits too obvious to need comment.

WINTER.

THE delights of spring are not confined to those who can breathe the fresh air of the country and search the meadows and hedge-banks for the harbingers of this charming season. We who live in large towns and seldom see a green field can by the appliances of art surround ourselves with the most admired of Flora's children, living and growing in all their native beauty. But few houses where a double window or modest conservatory cannot be obtained, and even with care and without the poisoning influence of gas many lovely plants may be nurtured and preserved in our open flower-stands at an ordinary window. Where do we see such gay displays of colour as in the windows of London during the early spring months, when rows of sweet-scented hyacinths fill every available position? And have not the well-trained creepers, with their bright green leaves forming a living framework for the pretty white drapery and flowers within, often caused a pang of envy even to those who possess acres of cultivated ground in the country? We suppose that concentration is the secret of success, and that the amount of attention bestowed on so small a space as is represented by a window brings all that is there attempted to perfection. During the last five-and-twenty years there has been great increase in the knowledge of wild flowers, and we welcome the sign. Until within that period even many reared up in country houses scarcely knew the names of the flowers which dappled the grass at their very doors, but now we have village flower shows and prizes for window plants, and the poorest among us can not only indulge his taste for the beautiful but can easily learn to understand the structure and history of the lovely flower he is tending with so much care. Those who live in the heart of great cities are not so forcibly reminded of the change of the seasons as those who are happy enough to have nature always before them, for, much as we may surround ourselves with the artificially-nurtured flowers of spring, the smoky atmosphere of a city prevents anything like the transformation that becomes gradually evident in a country scene as the year advances. Covent-garden Market, it is true, is an excellent index of what is going on in the lanes and hedges, the fields and gardens, miles away under the clear, blue sky; and as we see the magnificent bouquets of rare and expensive exotic flowers, or the prettily-arranged baskets of crocuses, hyacinths, jonquils, and snowdrops, we only wish for a purse long enough to fill our dingy London rooms with these brightest of all decorations. No matter how severe the winter has been, primroses are always abundant. Amid the din and jar of the busy streets of London the pleasant cry of "Come buy my pretty primroses" falls cheerfully on the ear.

It may be on account of its early appearance that we fancy there is no yellow flower so delightful to look upon as the delicately-coloured primrose, for the deep golden hue of the buttercup and the celandine is glaring when compared with it. There is a beauty, too, in the form of its heart-shaped petals and its deep green foliage. In the country they speak of things happening at a "primrose time": he died, or she was married, about primrose time, for so they mark the season that lies between the white ridge of winter and the pale green border of spring. Then it is a flower as old and common as our English daisies, and long before the time of Alfred must have gladdened the hearts of Saxon children by its early coming, as it does the children of the present day. We remember very recently seeing an attractive picture in the Royal Academy Exhibition of the arrival of a primrose plant from England in the far distant land of New Zealand. There the primrose had never grown, and the strength of association with the old country was so great among those who were seeking their fortunes on a new shore that burly men and delicate maidens vied with each other to get a glimpse of the well-remembered plant, and not without emotion did these emigrants gaze on this mute companion of their childhood and bygone days. The moment of its transport from the ship to the dock is chosen by the artist, and the eager faces he has depicted tell of a thousand memories awakened by the delicate yellow blossoms, of happy and sorrowful springs passed away amidst scenes of home and loved ones across the briny sea. The primrose is a type of the natural order Primulaceae. Botanically, it is an excellent example of a plant with regular monopetalous corolla, and is a good specimen for a first lesson in botany. It varies in its form from many other flowers in being united, for the star-shaped corolla cannot be separated without tearing the flower in pieces. By drawing out this corolla one may see the tube which incloses the seed vessel, the style of which is surmounted by its round stigma, also enclosing five stamens, the whole of which are sheathed in the beautiful calyx, and seated on the delicate footstalk which sways to and fro with every breath of wind. Honest Isaac Walton was a great lover of primroses, and no doubt they were the flowers which he thought were too good to be looked at "excepting on holidays." He tells us how he was sitting under a beech-tree when "the buds in an adjoining grove seemed to have a friendly contention with an echo whose dead voice seemed to live in a hollow tree near to the brow of that primrose hill." Who can tell what was passing through the mind of our great poet Milton when he wrote that strange, mystic line about the primrose in which he says—

Bring the rather primrose that forsaken dies,

and numbers it among the flowers that "sad embroidery wear"?

Our Plate gives the polyanthus as the representative of the primrose family, which is believed to originate both from the primrose and the oxlip, or cowslip, but principally from the latter. The double and single varieties of this family of plants produced by culture seem to be almost endless. Florists prefer the rose-eyed polyanthus, or that wherein the anthers appear at the top of the tube of the blossom, to the pin-eyed, wherein the stigma of the pistil is most obvious.

The favourite tribe of auriculars, enriched

With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves,

is said to be rendered of surpassing size and beauty by the application of pieces of raw meat near the roots, and Dr. Withering suggests that if such be the fact the same practice might be advantageously adopted for enriching the polyanthus, or even moistening the roots with the sanguineous fluid itself might probably produce the desired effect. The narcissus, the poet's narcissus—Narcissus Poëticus—belongs to the daffodil family, the Amaryllidaceae, and is well known to all lovers of spring flowers not only for its beauty but for its pleasant scent. It is more delicate and refined in appearance than its near relative the daffodil, and has, moreover, a history of its own and one of classic antiquity. The narcissus was so called from the word *ναρκη*, stupor, on account of the overpowering effect produced by the smell of that flower, a quality from which the daffodil is perfectly free. The narcissus was therefore consecrated to the furies, who were fabled to stupefy their victims by its means before attacking them. The Chinese, however, regard the narcissus very differently, decorating the shrines of their household gods with it, and

placing large china dishes of its blossoms before them on the first day of the new year, for which purpose the roots are planted in pots filled with pebbles and water, just in time to cause them to blow for this festival. The old fable of the youth Narcissus must always be associated with this flower, and we could almost fancy that this delicate strengthless-looking flower was a fit emblem of the weak youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in the water, and pined away until he was changed into the flower which bears his name:—

And on a bank a lonely flower he spied,
A meek and forlorn flower with naught of pride,
Drooping its beauty o'er the water's clearness,
To woo its own sad image into nearness;
Deaf to light Zephyrus, it would not move,
But still would seem to droop, to pine, to love.

Any spring garland would be incomplete without "the fair maids of February," as the snowdrops are often called. Springing as they do from the midst of the snow that surrounds them, they would be warmly welcomed by us even had their appearance nothing to recommend them; but, as it is, their beauty and elegance make us regret their disappearance, though we know that it is the signal of the nearer approach of spring. What dweller in the country has not watched assiduously for the appearance of the first snowdrop? But great as is the pleasure of finding it in the garden, perhaps it is heightened by discovering a little bunch of white flowers, "like pendant flakes of vegetating snow," nestling among the coarse grass in a warm corner of a hedgerow, or on the mossy ground at the foot of some sheltering tree. This pleasure is not for all, for the snowdrop does not grow wild everywhere, and Sir W. Hooker calls it "scarcely indigenous," but in some localities it is abundant. The snowdrop belongs to the same family as the narcissus, and its botanical name is *Galanthus nivalis*, which name is derived from two Greek words signifying milk and a flower, while the trivial name *nivalis* signifies snowy. The French names are *perce neige* and *la galatine*, while the Germans call it *schneeglöckchen*; literally, snow bells. There is an Old World legend which tells us how the snowdrop became the emblem of hope: that Hope, with her long, golden hair dishevelled, stood one day leaning upon her anchor, watching the snow fall as she looked down upon the earth, that Spring stood beside her, and Hope said the earth would look much more cheerful if instead of snow, which melted and left the woods and fields dark and damp, the flakes were changed into white flowers when the snow had melted; that Spring smiled as she listened to Hope, and sending her sweet, warm breath among the falling snow, it fell in the form of flowers, and so the snowdrop was first made; that Hope caught the first flower before it fell, and said it should be her emblem throughout all time.

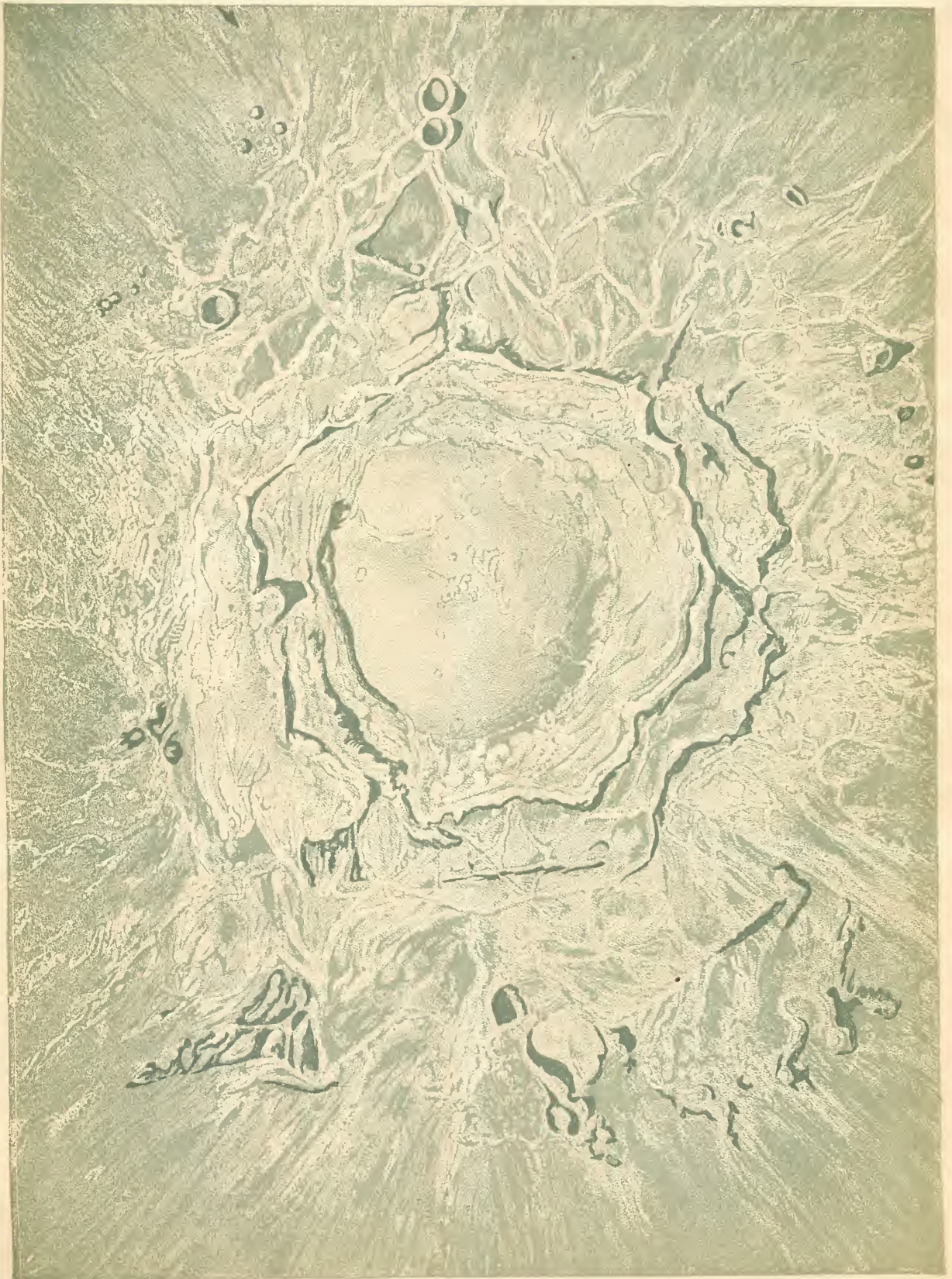
Among the plants which adorn our greenhouses just now we find species of *Euphorbia*, and our Artist has figured *Euphorbia fulgens*. It belongs to the spurge tribe of plants, and received its name in honour of Euphorbus, who was physician to Juba, King of Mauritania, who is said first to have used some of the plants of the genus in medicine. It includes many curious and grotesque plants, but few of them having any use or beauty, and most of them acid, poisonous weeds. The species of *Euphorbia* have all a milky juice, which contains more or less caustic, and is so acrid that in many species it will blister or redden the skin, and is used to destroy warts. Dioscorides states that in old practice this juice was dropped into the eye to remove opacity of the cornea, and also into wounds to destroy the venom of the scorpion. It is purgative and emetic, if taken internally in small doses, and the concrete juices of several species form the gum resin used in medicine under the name of "euphorbium." The *Euphorbia fulgens* is also known as *jacquiniiflora*. It comes from Mexico, and is valuable in all conservatories as blooming in the depth of winter. The stems are slender and thornless, the leaves of a dark green colour, mostly half pendulous, and the flowers not unlike those of the pimpernel, of the most intense and glowing scarlet. No spurge has an involucre more like a corolla, the five traits being regularly disposed and forming a rounded star. Their long-enduring substance and extreme brilliancy, the double or triple lines they form up the stem, and the flexibility of the latter, which allows of its being bent in any form, render this plant one of the most beautiful and striking ornaments for the head that a lady can wear, especially by artificial light. To the same family belongs the splendid *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, a native of Mexico, and unrivalled in its gorgeous tuft of great scarlet lanceolate leaves which crown the stem and which, like the euphorbia, appear in winter. Fine specimens often measure twelve inches across, and we are told that plants have been grown in Philadelphia having crowns of leaves measuring twenty inches across. Occasionally these floral leaves are white or cream-coloured; the actual blossoms are insignificant and a reddish orange colour; the ordinary leaves are broad and angular, three or four inches long, and petiolate.

We have also in our bouquet the pretty, showy *correa*, so named in honour of Joseph Correa de Serra, a learned Portuguese, who, without publishing much, was one of the most profound theoretical botanists of his day. The *Correa speciosa* is a favourite greenhouse shrub, and has woolly foliage and tubular half-pendulous corollas an inch in length, crimson with the exception of the green margin, the whole surface of the flower being rough with microscopic stellate hairs.

The pretty, bright-coloured buds of the scarlet *salvia* are seen amidst our other flowers at this time of the year, and we are reminded of the origin of its name from *salvia*, to save, on account of the supposed healing properties of some of the species. It is an aristocratic connection of the common sage of our gardens and hedges, but it retains none of the peculiar odour suggestive of roast ducks and such like plebeian proclivities in its humbler relative. Beauty of form and colour is but one attraction in flowers; we naturally prize those most which appeal to our sense of smell as well as to the eye. Delicious perfumes are exhaled from numberless bright blossoms, none we think more delightful than that given out from the hyacinth of our gardens. The *Hyacinthus orientalis* is a native of South-Western Asia, and is one of the oldest inhabitants of the English parterre. The practice of growing it in glasses of water for parlour ornament dates from 1734, and was one of the happiest ideas ever conceived in connection with flowers. A few shillings wisely spent in the bulbs and a little taste in the arrangement of the glasses will make the dull apartment as bright as the Alhambra and as deliciously perfumed as Arabia.

There is but one flower, however, whose fragrance lingers after death and whose remains perfume and sweeten even as did its living presence. The rose is surely the type of an enduring and permanent affection,

because its breath
Is rich beyond the rest, and when it dies
It doth bequeath a charm to sweeten death.



COPERNICUS, A LUNAR CRATER.

AS SEEN WITH THE GREAT REFRACTOR BY MURZ, AT THE OBSERVATORY OF THE COLLEGIO ROMANO.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1866.



SEPTEMBER 14.



SEPTEMBER 22.



OCTOBER 1.



OCTOBER 2.



OCTOBER 5, 7h. 12m.



OCTOBER 15.

DONATI'S COMET, 1858.



LEIGHTON, BROS.

SPRING



LAUGHTON, BROS.

S U M M E R



LEIGHTON, BROS.

A U T U M N



LEIGHTON, BROS.

WINTER